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POLITICAL.

Delaware to Vote for Grant and Wilson.

The Truth About the Connecticut Town Elections.

Popularity of the Pennsylvania Candidates.

Another Honest Democrat Out for Grant.

The Republican Prospect in New-Hampshire.

More Promises from Delaware.

The Wilmington *Commercial* protests against the classification which put down Delaware as one of the States to be conceded to Greeley. It says: "Delaware is not certain for Greeley. On the contrary it is altogether likely to vote for Grant, and at the very worst, must be classified as doubtful. We mean this, seriously. Delaware cannot be claimed as a Greeley State." We hope the people of Delaware will see to it that it is put in the Grant column on the 5th of November.

Those Connecticut Town Elections.

In their anxious search for possible crumbs of comfort, the Greeleyites have tried to cheat their readers into the belief that the Connecticut town elections showed large Democratic gains. And on this point the New-Haven *Palladium* says: "Even were this the case it would be a matter of the very slightest consequence, so far as the vote of next month is concerned. But the facts are very different from what they represent them to be. Official returns from the town clerks of 155 towns show that the Republicans have carried 69, the Democrats 48, and 37 have elected mixed tickets, by far the larger portion having a majority of Republican officers. Corrected returns give nine towns, which were Democratic last year, as gained by the Republicans, viz: Bethlehem, Cromwell, Ledyard, Madison, Newtown, North Haven, Sprague, Plymouth and Vernon. Five towns, which last year were Republican or mixed, are this year Democratic, viz: Andover, Bethel, Danbury, Naugatuck and Wilton. There is not an intelligent Democrat in the State but knows that his party was never in a feebler or more disorganized condition, and all the bragging in the world will not persuade them to the contrary. Orders were given from the Liberal Committee to telegraph gains, with the hope of influencing the elections in the States which voted on Tuesday, but now that they have voted, it is a waste of perverse ingenuity to try to keep up the deception."

Popularity of the Pennsylvania Candidates.

It is noteworthy how generally the Republican candidates in Pennsylvania ran ahead of their tickets at their respective homes, after the foul and bitter slanders heaped upon them by the Greeley Press. The Harrisburg *State Journal* mentions these instances: "Gen. Hartranft led his ticket largely in Montgomery County, carrying that county for the first time in many years; in Norristown, his home, his vote far exceeded that, comparatively, which he received in every part of the county. Judge Mercur received a large vote over his colleague in Towanda, where he has always enjoyed an unimpeachable personal and political reputation. Gen. Hartranft made a splendid poll in the town of Warren, where he lives, Democrats openly voting for him as a matter of justice and vindication of a popular citizen. Lemuel Todd showed his popularity in Carlisle by the vote he received. Gen. Albright's friends in Allentown gave him a splendid indorsement, while Judge Scofield in his old district received a vote which proves his popularity and manly worth. These are facts which may now well be recorded as the evidence of sound judgment in selecting candidates, and the proof of the established character of some of the men just elected to important positions."

The Manly Stand of Honest Democrats.

Hiram Broat, Esq., of Manheim, Herkimer County, who has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, has represented his town in the Board for seven years, and for more than twenty years has been a Justice of the Peace, has declared his intention to support Grant and Wilson. The Utica *Herald* says: "Dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination, he has repeatedly expressed such dissatisfaction; and now that he is compelled to choose, he unhesitatingly decides to cast his vote for Gen. Grant. At a Republican meeting at Herkimer on Thursday evening, he occupied a seat upon the stage as one of the Vice-Presidents. He has been a most active and influential worker."

New-Hampshire.

Since the victories in the October elections, the Republicans of New-Hampshire are beginning to bestir themselves, determined that the Granite State shall give a good account of itself in November. The Republicans of Portsmouth had a grand jollification, with a torchlight procession, one evening last week. To-morrow afternoon there is to be a great mass meeting in Concord, the State capital, and in the evening there will be a torchlight procession. In the afternoon addresses will be made by Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Gen. Walter Harriman, Hon. James W. Patterson, Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, Hon Bainbridge Wadleigh and others. Col. James E. Larkin will be chief marshal. A large delegation will go up from Portsmouth, accompanied by Harlow's Marine Band.

The Debatable States Lost to Greeley.

In a recent interview, Alexander K. McClure sensibly admitted that he thought the October elections had decided the Presidential contest. He said: "Pennsylvania is hopelessly for Grant, and I do not think either Ohio or Indiana as likely to vote for Greeley. I regard the debatable States as settled against us by the October elections." He, of course, reiterated the cry of frauds in Philadelphia, but said that they did not explain Buckalew's defeat. He asserted that not less than 15,000 Republicans voted for him, and that "no possible measure of fraud could have defeated him, but defection in the Democratic ranks created discrust and dissatisfaction all over the State, and the Democrats lost more from their own ranks than the Republican accessions."

Don't Let Them Do It Again.

The Providence *Journal* pithily gives a word of good advice, saying: "The Greeleyites undoubtedly recuperated between the September and the October elections. Vermont and Maine gave them a heavy blow, but they gathered strength once more and entered upon the October contests with force and courage. Last Tuesday they took a blow right between the eyes. It is neither prudent nor merciful to let them get strength enough to stand up and take another; let them receive the remainder of their punishment lying. It is their proper position and the favorite pursuit of their leaders and their organ. We should go on vigorously, uninterruptedly, not perhaps to secure the re-election of Grant; that is no longer in question; but to make the triumph next month as complete as possible; and to crush out beyond the hope of recuperation, to bury beyond the possibility of resurrection, the miserable political organization composed of all that is corrupt and treasonable in one party and all that is soreheaded and disgusting in the other."

What Might Have Been.

The Chicago *Times* mournfully relates what it thinks might have been, had common sense and patriotism ruled at Cincinnati. It says: "With a platform unequivocally enunciating principles, instead of 'relegating' them to school districts and posterity, and with a candidate fairly embodying those principles, the Democracy and those Republicans who, like Judge Stallo and C. F. Adams, Jr., are liberal in fact as well as in name, could have won a true and glorious victory. By the nomination of the most notoriously irrational and illiberal radical in the United States, all the really liberal, or Democratic Republicans, save the handful who were so far committed to the movement that they thought it impossible to retreat, were repelled. And beside these, thousands of Democrats were so thoroughly disgusted at the corrupt and unprincipled coalition that they would not so much as countenance it by voting for such Democrats as Buckalew, Hendricks and Voorhees. Had the Cincinnati Convention nominated any of the gentlemen named in connection with the Presidency who fairly represented the spirit of the Cincinnati movement, tens of thousands of Democratic Republicans, such as those who made the Liberal movement in Missouri a success, would have rallied to his support, the Democracy would have been fully united upon him, and the 'tidal wave' and 'prairie fire' would have been realities, instead of mere ridiculous creatures of imagination. Greeley and Fenton and Cochrane would have had nothing to do with the movement, it is true, but it would have been all the stronger for that, as Tuesday's elections abundantly demonstrate. The result in the case of Mr. Voorhees, and other 'Liberal' candidates in strongly Democratic districts, leaves no room to doubt the substantial correctness of these views."

The People's Watchfulness.

Very deaf to the logic of events, says the Boston *Transcript*, and very blind to the drift of affairs must that man be who, in view of what has happened in October, and is to be repeated with emphasis in November, fails to comprehend that at this crisis the people, in the exercise of their own power, leaders or no leaders, are taking vigilant care of their own interests, determined that the integrity of the nation, and the principles and policy for which the nation has paid so dearly, shall be preserved at all hazards.

The Twenty-Seventh District.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-seventh District was held in Owego Friday afternoon, and was presided over by Anson W. Knettles, Esq., of Tompkins County. Mr. P. W. Hopkins, of Broome County, moved the nomination by acclamation of Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, in a brief but pertinent speech, in which he said that two years ago, after an almost disgraceful Convention of several days, he moved the nomination of Mile Goodrich, of Tompkins. He had no reason to be proud of that, but rather he sought now to make amends by moving the nomination of Mr. Platt as Mr. Goodrich's successor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Finch, of Tompkins County, and carried unanimously.

The Colorado Election.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election in Colorado Territory was made at Denver on Monday, 7th inst. The majority for Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, is 1,336. Two years ago his majority was 1,392. This year he had as an opponent a man personally much more popular than the Democratic candidate was then, and a very bitter fight was also made on the new Mining law. Yet Mr. Chaffee loses but fifty-six votes on the majority, as compared with the election of 1870.

Republican Nominations for Congressmen.

The following nominations for Congress have already been made by the Republicans of this State:

Dist.	
1—Henry J. Scudder.	22—William E. Lansing.
11—Charles St. John.	24—R. Holland Dnell.
13—John H. Ketcham.	25—Clinton D. MacDougall.
14—John Maxwell.	26—William H. Lamport.
16—James S. Smart.	27—Thomas C. Platt.
17—Robert S. Hale.	28—H. Boardman Smith.
18—William A. Wheeler.	29—Freeman Clarke.
19—Henry H. Bathorne.	30—George G. Hoskins.
20—David Wilber.	31—Lyman K. Bass.
21—Clinton L. Merriam.	32—Walter L. Sessions.
22—Ellis H. Roberts.	

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The official vote for Congressmen in the Philadelphia districts was as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Hunter..... 8851	Kendall.....10183
2.	O'Neill.....17283	Morris.....9728
3.	Myers.....15429	Vogelbach.....10530
4.	Kelly 2965 5	Mitchell.....13301

The official vote in the Tenth District is as follows:

Counties.	Killinger, Rep.	Reilly, Dem.
Schuylkill and Dauphin.....	10039	8309
Lebanon.....	4330	2740
Total.....	14412	11049
	11049	
Killinger's majority.....	3370	

The South Carolina Election.

The election for State officers, Legislature, Congressmen, &c., in South Carolina, takes place on Wednesday, 16th inst. There are two Republican tickets in the field, one known as the regular and the other as the bolters. The Democrats have made no nominations, and will probably generally support the bolters' ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson. The two tickets are as follows, c denoting that the candidate is a colored man:

	Republican.	Bolters.
Governor.....	Franklin J. Moses, Jr.	Reuben Tomlinson.
Lieut.-Gov.....	R. H. Gleaves, c.	Jas. H. Haynes, c.
Treasurer.....	Francis L. Cardozo, c.	Edwin F. Gary.
Sec. of State...	Henry E. Hayne, c.	Macon B. Allen, c.
Att'y-General..	Samuel W. Melton.	John T. Greene.
Supt. Educ'n..	Justus K. Jillison, c.	B. L. Roberts, c.

The vote of the State in recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1870...Governor.....	85071	51537	33534
1868...Governor.....	80942	53057	27885
1868...President.....	82916	45237	37679

The candidates for members of Congress, as far as announced, are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
At Large—	R. H. Cain, c.	Lewis E. Johnson
1.	Joseph H. Rainey, c.	....
2.	Alonzo J. Ransier, c.	....
3.	Robert B. Elliott, c.	....
4.	Alexander S. Wallace.	Benjamin F. Perry.

The present representation in Congress consists of four Republicans. The vote in 1870 resulted as follows:

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1.....	20221	11628	8593
2.....	16686	15700	986
3.....	20564	13997	6567
4.....	16748	14443	2304

The Legislature will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer. Thirteen members of the Senate hold over, leaving seventeen to be elected at this time. The Legislature last chosen was composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	25	100	125
Democrats.....	5	21	26
Republican majority.....	20	79	99

The people are also to vote upon two proposed amendments to their State Constitution. One provides that the State election shall hereafter occur on the same day as the Presidential election in the years in which that is held. The other forbids the General Assembly to create any debt, except for the ordinary business of the State, without first submitting the question at a general State election, and obtaining in its favor the votes of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State. Each of these amendments must also be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the next General Assembly.

Erie County.

The despairing Greeleyites are turning their attention now mainly to the local candidates in this State. But they will not find the Republicans unprepared or inclined to trade candidates. Speaking for its locality, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Gen. Grant's Republican vote in Erie County will elect every man on our local tickets, and contribute a majority of thousands to our State and National tickets! Therefore it would be an act of folly, as well as of bad faith, for any Republican in Erie County to trade with the enemy on any terms. The emissaries of the wealthy Mr. Williams are already out on this trading business. Watch them, and report them to us, friends! We mean to show up their tricks before election. As we have already said, Mr. Williams must run this time—not on his money and his promises, as before, but—on his record! If his organ dare not touch that subject—we shall!"

Senator Wilson on the Triumph.

In responding to the recent serenade given him in St. Louis, Hon. Henry Wilson said: "You have met here to-night to rejoice over the result of the labors of your friends in the other States. I have expected this triumph. I have expected that we would carry every one of the free States—the old ones, I mean—and I shall be disappointed if we do not carry at least two-thirds of what were called the slave States. And I have one ground for this, and that is, that the needs of this country demand it. [A voice, "What about Greeley and Brown?"] Gentlemen, this contest is not between Greeley and Grant. They are both of them only men—they are our agents; they are of no great account—they will both soon die; but it is on account of the ideas they represent—the great principles and the great policies—that they acquire any importance whatever. The good of this country demands that the Republican Party shall control the Government for many years to come [cheers]—until every drop of disloyal blood shall have become loyal, and until there is not within its borders a man who does not love liberty and desire liberty for all the children of men. The development of this country, of its natural resources, of its vast future, demand that the Republican Party shall sway its destinies for years to come, and it is going to do so."

Alexander H. Stephens.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* gives a rumor current in some portions of Georgia in this way: "It is said that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is about to yield to solicitations pressed upon him from different parts of the Eighth Congressional district, to become a candidate for Congress. It is further said that Hon. Philip Clayton, Radical nominee, is willing to retire for his benefit. We do not know on what the rumor is based. So many strange things happen in politics that nothing seems too improbable for belief." The Atlanta *Constitution* alludes to the same report, and says: "If Mr. Stephens can conciliate the Radicals in Congress as successfully as it seems he is conciliating the Radicals in the Eighth District, he might be a power in the State again. But can he conciliate the Democrats of the Eighth? That's the question."

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Charlotte *Bulletin*, one of the oldest papers in North Carolina, has placed the names of O'Conor and Adams at the head of its columns....On the night of the 6th inst. a mob of Democrats and Greeleyites destroyed the press and type of the *Straight out Republican*, at Lake Providence, La....Hon. Jacob Ferris, of Michigan, one of the original Cincinnati Convention men, and at first a supporter of Greeley, has publicly repudiated him since his untruthful attack on the soldiers and his repetition of his blunder of twelve years ago in reference to the "right" of secession....The Pacific Coast delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, having their head-quarters together, resolved that the flag that floated over them at Philadelphia should be presented to the Republican Party of Oregon in case the State was redeemed at the June election. The flag has been received by Hon. Charles W. Parrish, Chairman of the State Central Committee, from Hon. James H. Withingham, of the California delegation, and will hereafter float over the office of the Republican State Central Committee in Portland.

The Georgia Straight-Outs.

The "Jeffersonian Democracy" of Georgia have nominated an Electoral ticket in favor of O'Conor and Adams, and have issued an address, in which they say: "Regarding the action of the Baltimore Convention as the most stupendous blunder ever made in politics, we felt bound to oppose it. The result has justified our worst fears. The most sanguine adherent of Mr. Greeley cannot see any hope of success. The movement has had a fair trial and has signally failed. What, then, is left for us? Let us learn a lesson of wisdom from defeat, reorganize the shattered columns of Democracy under our own banner and our leaders, and save our principles if we cannot achieve victory."

Democratic Nominations for Congress.

The following Democratic nominations for Congress have been made in the country districts of this State:

District.	
1—Orkison N. Potter.	22—Richard U. Sherman.
12—Charles N. Horton.	23—Henry A. Foster.
13—John O. Whitehouse.	24—Frank Hiscock.
14—David M. DeWitt.	26—Wm. M. White.
15—Eli Perry.	27—Andrew D. White.
16—Adeir Thair, Jr.	28—Stephen Hayt.
19—Daniel B. Judson.	30—Mort. M. Southworth.
20—Hezekiah Sturges.	31—Wm. Williams.
21—Bewan Brockway.	32—Charles D. Murray.

General Notes.

Col. J. G. McNutt, a prominent Democrat, will speak for Grant and Wilson, the coming week, in Greene County.

The Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District of Ulster County, have nominated Jas. H. Brown. The scoreheads in the same district nominated Oscar Mulford.

On Saturday afternoon Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of Queens County, was nominated by the Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District for Congress.

Hon. George William Curtis will address his neighbors of the town of Castleton and village of New-Brighton, by joint invitation of the New-Brighton and West New-Brighton Clubs, at the Village hall, on Friday next at 8 P. M., Oct. 18. Hon Henry J. Scudder, of Suffolk, the Republican nominee for Congress, will be present, and the people of Richmond County generally have been invited to attend.

Local Notes.

The National Democracy will hold their County Convention this evening to nominate candidates for Mayor, Coroner and fifteen Aldermen.

Dr. Hans Powell has been nominated for Alderman by the Fourth Assembly Republican Council of Political Reform, which met last evening, at their rooms in East Broadway.

The Shiloh Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District on Saturday evening unanimously indorsed Wm. Haw, Jr., for the Assembly, and Isaac T. Reeves for Alderman. Speeches were made by Henry Seymour, James McKenna, John Cooper, Jr., and others.

The Tenth Assembly District German Grant and Wilson Club, Peter Kenr presiding, held a meeting at No. 165 Fourth-street, last night, enrolling a number of new members. An address was delivered by Dr. Hoeber, reviewing the situation and progress of the national Republican campaign.

At a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, on Saturday, at No. 165 East Fourth-street, Mr. J. W. Patterson, Jr., was unanimously indorsed as the candidate of the German citizens for Member of Assembly, and a committee was appointed to present his name to the District Convention. Dr. Hacker addressed the meeting.

"RECONCILIATION."

Funeral of Capt. Barrett, Murdered by a Greeley Mob in Baltimore—Ten Thousand People in the Procession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—The funeral of Capt. Samuel Barrett, who was shot by a member of the Seventeenth Ward division of the Greeley parade on Thursday night, took place this afternoon, and was the largest ever accorded to a merely private citizen in the city. Fully ten thousand people were present. The hearse was followed to the cemetery by all the Union soldiers resident in the city, many of whom marched in their old company organizations, and carried their tattered battle-flags draped in mourning. Almost all the employes in the Custom-house, Post-office and other United States Departments here, also attended, and with the thousands of people who were drawn together by the circumstances of his death, made up an imposing procession.

The inquest has not yet developed anything positive as to the identity of his murderer.

Another Innocent Greeley Crowd in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Covington had a riot last night. A Republican procession, consisting half of whites and half of colored men, was marching along the street, when, as one story says, a boy hallooed for Greeley. A negro said, "Shoot him," and commenced firing. Another story is that the negroes fired in the air, and another that they fired into the crowd of by-standers. Although many shots were fired, no one was hit with bullets, but a number were struck with torches. The doors and windows of two stores were broken in.

MEXICO.

Election of Lerdo de Tejada to the Presidency.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 13.—The vote of the people for Presidential electors was cast today. The electors meet on the first Sunday in November to elect a President. There being no opposition to the present incumbent, Lerdo de Tejada, the election passed off without unusual excitement. But little interest appears to be taken in the canvass. Advices from other frontier States represent all quiet.

OBITUARY.

Prof. John W. Frazer.

On Saturday afternoon Prof. John W. Frazer, who occupied the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, died suddenly while entering his apartment at the new building. He was 63 years old, and has held the Professorship for over thirty years. He was a prominent member of the Franklin Institute, and editor of the *Franklin Institute Journal*.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Preparations for the Funeral Today, at Auburn, Complete.

Order of the Procession and the Services—Distinguished Persons Present and to Arrive—Fort Hill Cemetery—Sermons Yesterday in the Auburn Churches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The preparations for the interment of the late Mr. Seward are complete, and little remains but the funeral service, the procession to the grave-yard, and there the last rites. Auburn cannot have too much credit for what she has done on this occasion, for everything that was suggested has been carried out with due regard to the wishes of the family. The citizens offered to take charge of the arrangements but the offer was declined in part, the funeral being supervised by the friends, assisted by a committee. From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. to-morrow the body will lie in state at the house. At 2½ P. M. the coffin will be lifted by hands of the family servants, and escorted by eighteen pall-bearers to the hearse in waiting, and then borne down South-street to Genesee-street, and up to St. Peter's Episcopal Church, passing beneath a funeral arch and mourning canopy, followed by the family, the family physician, the officiating clergyman, the pall-bearers and a few friends, all in coaches.

The order of church services will be the funeral anthem, "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End;" double chant; hymn 183; air, "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Seward's favorite air, and the *De Profundis*, chanted on the conclusion of the services.

The procession will then form and move up Genesee-street to Fort Hill Cemetery in the following order: The physicians of the deceased, the officiating clergymen, the pall-bearers and the hearse, the family and family servants, and the city clergy, all these going in carriages. Then, on foot, the Mayor and Common Council, the County Bar Association, the Board of Education, distinguished strangers, the Forty-ninth Regiment in citizens' dress, the firemen and other civic societies, and lastly, citizens. The distance to the cemetery is about a quarter of a mile. The procession will enter by the north gate, over which is the motto: "Amid a nation's tears we bury our honored dead," and will move along the road at the base of the hill to the family burying-place, in the centre of the cemetery, in which, this morning, Mr. Seward's grave was made between the tombs of his daughter Fanny and his wife. In this lot are also buried his infant daughter and seven of the Miller family, including Mr. Seward's father-in-law, Judge Miller. This was the first lot fenced in Fort Hill, and over it stand maple, oak and beach trees. The cemetery is a romantic combination of hill and ravine, densely wooded, and intersected by avenues shaded by tall maples.

The pall-bearers will be Thurlow Weed, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Elias W. Leavenworth, Edward B. Morgan, Henry Wells, S. B. Ruggles, George M. Patterson, Abram Wakeman, Gen. James Bowen, and eight distinguished citizens of Auburn, mostly former associates of Mr. Seward. The bier will be carried in every instance by the family servants.

The attendance of strangers will be great. Many are already here, and others will come by the early train to-morrow, among them Mr. R. S. Chew, chief clerk, and Mr. T. W. Dimon, disbursing clerk, as representatives of the State Department. Secretary Fish telegraphed, to-night, regrets at his inability to attend, but sent his son, Hamilton, as a personal representative. Clarence Seward, the nephew of Mr. Seward, will be here to-morrow, leaving Augustus, the eldest son, the only relative absent.

The churches today were draped, and the preachers, without sectarian distinction pronounced eulogies, Drs. J. Brainard, of St. Peter's, and Boardvear, of Second Presbyterian, making the death of Mr. Seward the subject for their discourses, and dwelling on his private character and generosity. These are preludes to the simply solemn funeral which Auburn will give to her greatest friend tomorrow.

Action of the Bar of Auburn—Telegraphic Reponses from Prominent Persons Invited to the Funeral.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—A full meeting of the members of the Bar was held last evening at the Court-house, to take proper action with reference to the death of Mr. Seward. Tributes were paid to his memory by those in attendance, and a series of resolutions was adopted. Today evergreen arches are being sprung over the streets through which the funeral procession will pass en route to the cemetery, all being appropriately draped.

The following-named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Thurlow Weed, of New-York; Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York; Richard Schell, of New-York; Samuel B. Ruggles, of New-York; Abram Wakeman, of New-York; James Bowen, of New-York; Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Edward B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y.; Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y.; George Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.; M. S. Myers, of Auburn; James A. Seymour, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Auburn; Nelson Beardsley, of Auburn; Daniel Hewson, of Auburn; E. T. T. Martin, of Auburn; John Porter, of Auburn, and J. H. Chedell, of Auburn.

Among the numerous telegrams that have been received and are constantly coming to hand are the following, addressed to the different members of the household and officiating friends:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

I tender condolence on the loss you have sustained. The nation will be your fellow-mourner. I intend to issue orders for closing the Department on the day of the funeral. Please inform me when it takes place.
(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

To Gen. W. H. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1872.

I deeply lament that my health will not allow the night journey necessary to reach Auburn in time for the funeral, and that I must then be debarred from paying the mournful homage of my affectionate respect for Mr. Seward.
(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1872.

It will be very gratifying to me to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of my departed friend.
(Signed,) HENRY WELLS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.

Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to be present at the funeral services, but I am compelled to decline on account of indisposition and the almost entire impossibility (Sunday intervening) of reaching Auburn in time.
(Signed,) HENRY H. GRINNELL.

AURORA, Oct. 11.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I cannot express to you the deep anguish caused by the intelligence received late last evening that your father was no more. For nearly a half century our relations, social and political, have been unbroken, and of that intimate character that endeared him to me in bonds that could not be severed. Most deeply do I sympathize with your brothers, yourself and your families in this sad bereavement which the nation mourns. Please present my kindest regards to your family circle, and believe me your faithful friend,
(Signed,) EDWARD B. MORGAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 12.

All sorrow and sympathize with you all. Advise me of the funeral.
(Signed,) HENRY S. SANDFORD.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12.

To W. H. Seward, Jr.:

MY DEAR SIR—We were made sad at 4 P. M. this day by the news of the death of your honored father. I am not able to express my sorrow. William Henry Seward was the best friend I ever possessed and the wisest man I ever knew. Permit me, with you, to mourn his loss. I am, yours in grief,
(Signed,) AARON GOODRICH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

You have my most sincere sympathies. Can I reach you in time for the funeral.
(Signed,) S. M. CRAWFORD.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 12.

Dispatch received too late for me to come to Auburn. Convey my warmest sympathies to the family of Gov. Seward, and my great regret that I cannot attend the funeral.
(Signed,) DAVID DAVIS.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 12.

I expect to attend the funeral of your father.
(Signed,) MYRON H. CLARK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

I regret exceedingly my health will not permit me to leave home. My sincere condolence to the family.
(Signed,) D. D. PORTER.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 12.

Union College laments the loss of her distinguished son, and sympathizes with the family and nation. Telegraph us the hour, place and day of the service. (Signed,)
ELIPHALET KNOTT POTTER, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11.

I shall certainly attend the funeral of my greatest benefactor. Please answer what day.
(Signed,) S. R. RUGGLES.

SERMONS IN THE AUBURN CHURCHES.

Today at the various churches touching remarks were made by the pastors regarding the nation's bereavement. At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, where Mr. Seward had long worshiped, and was for many years a vestryman, the services were peculiarly solemn. Rev. John Brainard, D. D., rector, took for his text Matthew xxii., 32: "God is not the God of the dead but of the living." He closed his sermon substantially as follows: "The grief which we are feeling, brethren, this day, is felt alike all around the world. What an influence must this distinguished man have exerted during his three-score years and ten that, when the silver cord is loosed and the bowl is broken at the fountain, the tidings is telegraphed all around the world, and a personal shock is felt in every Court and Cabinet on the earth. We have most of us, I doubt not, read of the departure of some one of earth's greatest sons; how, perhaps, a new grave is made in Westminster Abbey for some great scholar, chieftain or statesman whose deeds called out a nation's gratitude, and whose death unsealed the fountain of a nation's tears; and you have thought, I doubt not, what a privilege it must be to join in that throng who witness such a demonstration of popular feeling at the last resting place of the great and good. But, my brethren, here in our midst one has been living these many years and has now been called away whose superior it were difficult to find within the annals of history. His life is measured by the years of this nineteenth century. Where can you find another whose three-score years and ten have been so fruitful? What English writer was such a master of the language? What master ever used language for higher ends? What conquests have been won by his words and pen? If the land is today breathing the pure air of freedom, it was because of his influence that the shackles fell from the limbs of enslaved millions. If throughout this land there has been felt a spirit and power of great principles, it is because in all these years he has been their mighty champion. We have seen him, brethren, when returning to the peaceful rest of a home which esteemed his presence the greatest of blessings. He would come up to this holy place, and join in the praise and worship of the sanctuary with the deepest devotion. Here at this altar he was wont to kneel until infirmity rendered it impossible, to commemorate the passion of his Redeemer. For many years he was an office bearer in this parish, serving as a vestryman, and from time to time as a lay delegate he represented St. Peter's Church in our diocese in convention. In all these years, and during many pastorates, he has always been the rector's friend, and I here bear grateful testimony to his unnumbered acts of kindness to me personally, and record my profound obligations for the words of wisdom which I have heard from his wonderful lips. Such a man, brethren, it has been our privilege to call our neighbor and our friend. This man, thus distinguished in life and honored in death, has dwelt among us, and the loveliest village of the plain has had an added loveliness because it was the home of America's most gifted son. And now in the Providence of God this statesman, whose profound wisdom has secured the world's homage; this advocate, whose voice and pen have pled for the poor and defenceless; this philosopher, whose enlarged vision looking out upon our country's future could see soon signs of hopefulness that in the darkest hours he had no doubts or fears; this Cabinet officer, whose diplomacy the haughtiest of foreign Courts were obliged to recognize; this busy untiring workman in the fair fields of literature and in the deep mines of truth; this near neighbor and parishioner whom we loved; this fond father whom his family idolized; this great man who from earliest years filled places of high distinction, and died when well, he had laid aside all these honors, and left his work, and lies down in happy and trustful peace, while the angels of God breathe over him their blessing, and shut to the doors of his heart. One year ago, today, I addressed you upon the pressing calamity of the hour, the destruction by fire of the great city of the West. Today this city, this nation, the world are more deeply stirred. The year is past, and industrious toil and marvelous enterprise and energy have in an astonishing degree rebuilt that city, but who shall restore to its former place the majestic structure that has fallen in our midst? Who can rebuild the noble temple that now lies prostrate? My brethren, cities and nations have no future life, but for man there is reserved this marvelous compensation, "God is not a God of the dead, but of the living." He whose goodness has unsealed the fountains of our tears has passed within the vail where the sublimest knowledge is attainable. The dead are living men; they live to God; and while today we feel that earth has lost her most gifted son, let us at the same time thank God for the promises of His blessed Word, and let us humbly pray that the lessons of this noble life may not be spread out before us entirely in vain.

Action of the Citizens of Syracuse—A Eulogy to be Delivered Before a Future Meeting.

SYACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—A large meeting of the most prominent citizens of this city was held last night to take action in regard to the death of Mr. Seward, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth presiding. Eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Leavenworth, Judge Andrews, President A. D. White, Gen. J. R. Lawrence and others. Resolutions of respect were adopted, and a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens were appointed to attend the funeral in Auburn. Hon. C. B. Bedwick was appointed to prepare a eulogy to be delivered at a future day to a public meeting of citizens.

Business in the Departments at Washington to be Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Business will be generally suspended in all the Executive Departments to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Seward.

Mr. Weed and Other Gentlemen Leave Albany for Auburn.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Thurlow Weed, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, George Dawson and a large number of others took the 11:40 train to-night for Auburn, to attend the funeral of the late Gov. Seward.

Departure of New-York Citizens for Auburn.

A large number of Mr. Seward's firm friends left this City yesterday, by the 6 P. M. train on the Hudson River Railroad, to attend his funeral today. A Pullman drawing-room car and two sleeping cars were specially provided. Many of those who went have been lifelong friends of Mr. Seward, and journeyed to what will be his final resting-place with sad hearts and memories of pleasant by-gone associations with the great statesman. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the train were Mr. Seward's most intimate friend, Thurlow Weed, Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Gen. James Bowen, Geo. H. Sharpe, Messrs. Abram Wakeman, Samuel Ruggles and Richard Schell.

Mr. J. D. Webster and a number of other leading Republican admirers of Mr. Seward were also noticed on the cars.

CHICAGO.

Partial Enforcement of the Sunday Liquor Law—Marked Decrease in Drunkenness and Arrests.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—In conformity with an order of the police authorities, the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law was partially carried out today, the larger proportion of the saloons keeping their blinds down and their front doors locked. The result has been a marked decrease in drunkenness on the streets, and the arrests made by the police today for that offence are one-third less than the usual number on Sunday.

The Bricklayers' Strike—Rebuilding of the City Checked.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The bricklayers' strike here is seriously interfering with the work of rebuilding the city. About half of the contractors have acceded to the demands of the workmen; the remainder appear to be firm in their intention to hold out. It is said that non-union men from other places are afraid to come here to take the place of the strikers; but thus far, the latter have been, as a rule, quite orderly.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

Suit Against the Former Trustees, Under the Berdell Mortgage, by the Present Trustees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—When the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway applied for State aid in 1870 it came out at the hearing before the Railway Committee that a large amount of the Berdell mortgage bonds had been issued, which, according to the terms of the mortgage, should have been retained in the hands of the trustees for the purpose of retiring underlying bonds. This was made the subject of scathing comment by the members of the Committee, but nothing was done at the time. Now, however, the *Daily Advertiser* is informed that the present trustees under the Berdell mortgage of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and the assignees in bankruptcy of that Company, have now brought a bill in equity against John S. Eldridge, Mark Healy and Henry N. Farwell, who were formerly trustees under the mortgage, to reserve these bonds, alleging that, by the terms of the mortgage, the trustees were bound to reserve and keep in their hands and possession an amount of Berdell bonds equal to the amount of underlying bonds or mortgage notes which were a lien upon any portion of the property covered by the Berdell mortgage; that the amount of such underlying notes or bonds during the time the defendants held the office of trustees was $2,500,000, or thereabouts, and that they failed to retain a corresponding number of Berdell bonds in their hands, and to deliver them to their successors in the trust, but used the bonds for other purposes. A demand having been made for these bonds, and they not having been delivered, a bill in equity has been brought to recover the amount and value of the bonds in order that it may be applied to the payment of the underlying bonds and notes as provided for in the mortgage.

The bill is inserted in a Court of original summons, in which the damnum is laid at $4,000,000, and a very large amount of property has been attached upon the writ, that standing in the name of the defendants and that standing in the name of other persons, but alleged really to belong to the defendants. The bill is returnable at the December rules of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County. Ex-Judge Charles S. Bradley, of Providence, William G. Russell, and Lathrop & Bishop, of Boston, are counsel for the plaintiffs.

FAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Agricultural and Industrial Fairs During the Month of October.

CULPEPPER, Va., Oct. 13.—The Piedmont Agricultural Society hold their annual Fair here, commencing next Tuesday, Oct. 15. The Augusta Fair will be held at Staunton, Oct. 15; the Lynch

PENNSYLVANIA.

After the Battle Notes in the Keystone State.

Bourbon Democrats, Greeley Democrats and Regular Republicans Shaking Hands Over the Bloody Chasm for the Election of Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872.

I want to tell you how these Democrats of Eastern Pennsylvania feel on the result of the recent election. How the straight-out Bourbons regard the verdict, and how the so-called Greeley Democrats have framed their determinations for the balance of the campaign. Then, in answer to the many charges of fraud and corruption, I should like to tell you something of the vote in the various counties I have visited, the honor, love and esteem existing between the great masses and Gen. Hartranft, Governor elect, and then you should know something of Mr. Greeley's chances in Pennsylvania for the coming Presidency.

Since Tuesday I have had conversations with the workers of Pennsylvania, Democrats who labored hard for the election of Mr. Buckalew. I have been with the miners of the coal regions of Schuylkill and the farmers of Lancaster, Lebanon and Berks. I know the feeling in the work-shops, rolling-mills and forges, of men who have stood by their party for years and years, and their present views of matters and things pertaining to the coming contest in November are indeed worthy of mention. As these working men feel here, so stands the matter all over the State. The Democratic Party is scattered to the winds, and the remnants are so completely scattered, that to gather them again for battle will require years. Old men tell of the wrongs inflicted on their party with tears. They say they have been sold, betrayed and deceived. Such a termination of the October elections has dumfounded them. They stand upon the street corners and wonder among themselves how it came about that deception gained such a wonderful foothold among them. Then they curse the Liberal coalition and the ambitious party betrayers who sold them. Not one of them, and I speak for twenty-five thousand voters, who does not stand opposed to Greeley. They were buoyed up by promises, and deceived to the Liberal support by those who had sold them. Their defeat is a sore one. They look no more for victories. Such a discomfited and disheartened people I have never before seen. They will vote for Grant every one of them. Local Democratic politicians have not only been deceived by the acknowledged leaders of the coalition, but by life-long Democrats in the ranks. Men, I find among these mountains, have been considering this election with more than ordinary feelings of interest. They have weighed both parties' claims, and have discountenanced that portion which they ascertained to be wanting. The merchants of the Schuylkill Valley and all over the State of Pennsylvania, the Democrats foremost among them, voted for Gen. Hartranft. And why? Simply because they were pleased with the administration of the State and of the Government. Gen. Grant, they contend, has brought peace and prosperity to the country. Trade and business in all branches is very good. The laborer receives good wages and taxes are not higher than usual. Property commands its highest value and produce finds a market at remunerative rates. I know that Democrats in business through the sections I have passed voted for Gen. Hartranft, though their votes had been canvassed for Buckalew. They desired no change in the administration of the State, nor do they of the United States. During the past few days I have heard hosts of Democrats say that the idea that Pennsylvania was Democratic is delusive and nonsensical.

With respect to Mr. Greeley's chances, there is but one opinion. His vote in this State will not be a respectable corporal's guard. Democrats will not vote for him, and Republicans who have been most enthusiastic declare the movement a dead failure. The Greeley Democratic Press is in a sorry plight. I should not be surprised to find every one of them "tear down the flaunting lie." The contest is virtually at an end, and they argue that death, inevitable as it is, might as well be enjoyed under the wings of an honest Democrat as under the delusive white-coat of a sorehead, discontented, life-long enemy, as is and has been Horace Greeley. McClure, Forney and Curtin are repudiated. State Republican papers ignore them, while Greeley journals forsake them in disgust. The political aspect is strange indeed. To hear hundreds of Democrats avow their determination to vote for Gen. Grant is new music for this Gibraltar of Democracy, Berks County. Advices received here from all over the State re-echo this determination. Old-line Democrats who had stood to their guns for their lives, and who a few short months ago cheered for Greeley, now look back over their silly actions and repent at leisure.

As regards fraud, corruption, money-power, &c., there is not a word of truth in it. In conversations with thinking and conscientious Democratic politicians, I have learned that all this trumped-up cry of fraud is a gross misrepresentation. In the cities of Norristown, Reading, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lebanon, Doylestown, and many others, the elections were fairly and honestly conducted. There was no room and no chance for fraudulent voting. You can rely upon it, that where the issue was so important, and its result so precious, the utmost vigilance was held over the sacredness of the ballot-boxes. Those who clamor loudest of fraud, know less of it, if any at all exists. A leading Democratic politician, speaking of this cry of fraud, denounced it as a shameless representation. He said: "When McClure rolled up such tremendous majorities for Andrew G. Curtin and for Jno. W. Geary, during the Gubernatorial contests of Pennsylvania, he was denounced by the Democrats as a corrupt and scheming politician guilty of fraudulently electing those gentlemen. Now McClure and Curtin both are on our side, and it seems as if they had all of a sudden relinquished their fraudulent propensities and become repentant, honest Democratic workers. No, no," continued the Democrat, "it is all wrong to cry fraud and corruption, for the story has become old and threadbare long before McClure and Curtin ever became allied with the Democratic Party. If the charges made by the Democrats against McClure were correct, then the opposition has as much right to accuse him now. He has been the acknowledged leader during this campaign, and if fraud has existed at all, he has been beaten at his own game. But I very much doubt the fraudulent polling of a thousand votes in Pennsylvania." What this Democrat believes is but the simple, straightforward belief of a majority of them. Newspapers about here have nothing else to talk of, but in every case their charges are made in a general way, for they have no cases in particular to mention. Even the great Democratic barrier in Berks is being slowly dissolved. In a conversation with C. F. Evans, Esq., the Chairman of the County Committee, he tells me that Gen. Grant wont be defeated by more than 3,000 in the county in November. It has never given less than 6,000 majority for a Democratic Presidential candidate. Buckalew's majority has fallen short. Reading gained 200 Republican votes. The campaign is to be pushed ahead. Straight-out Democrats have shaken hands across the bloody chasm, and will join the column for Gen. Grant. Greeley Democrats are disgusted with the white coat, and have resolved to desert him. Chairman Evans will issue in a few days a proclamation, and with it an invitation inviting all Democrats to rally round the flag as of old and join the victorious army of Republicans that is destined to elect Gen. Grant by a greater majority than ever received by any President. This invitation will be accepted, and Berks County will send Republican greetings to Pennsylvania in November, the like of which has never before been known. Greeley, throughout this Commonwealth, is dead. His warmest supporters have deserted him, and the whole country is for him whose defeat was prophesied as impossible by the defunct philosopher himself. This leaves Pennsylvanians wondering why their mistake was not discovered long ago.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—214. Bonner vs. Steam-ship Circassian: 215, Wilkes vs. Same; 188, Ryan vs. Heckscher, Jr.: 177, New-Jersey Railroad and Transporta ion Company vs. Propeller John Taylor; 194, New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug E. Levy; 196, McGlenn vs. Steamer Argo; 159, Phillips vs. Steam-boat Anna and Carrie; 147, Folson vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1618½. People ex rel. Stemler et al. vs. Maguire; 693¾, Wuensch vs. Eastman; —, Hollerer et al. vs. Ruther; 480, Morris vs. Stearns, sur. &c.; 588, Levy vs. Berdiehl; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, 808¾, Corry vs. Hilyer; 824, Brett et al. vs. Sowder et al.; 3766, Tryon vs. Merritt et al.; 924, Kumray vs. Bathgate; 930, Loder vs. Kapp; 932, Terry vs. Martin; 934½, Phillippi vs. Wolff; 942, Leger vs. Wolff; 944, Hume vs. Fatham; 946, Williams vs. Tilden; 950, Mitchell vs. Middleton; 952, Howell et al. vs. Tucker; 960, Archer vs. Rucy; 966, Clafin et al. vs. Hirschfeld et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. et al. Lanfire et al. vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 72, Bischoff vs. Heinzel. Impleaded; 86, Holl et al. vs. Bowman et al.; 9, The People, &c., Young, vs. Green. Controller; 91, The People, &c., Grant, vs. The Board of Appointment and Audit; 102, Cropper vs. Ducker; 104, The People ex rel. Barnard vs. Same. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; 108, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 129, Same vs. Same; 124, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 125, Newsorg vs. Fielding; 128, Hyde vs. Simpson; 137, Colwell et al. vs. Doll et al.; 140, The Tredgar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 141. In the matter of A. Crowther; 146, Day vs. Day; 154, Wagner vs. Thomson et al.; Call, 157.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrers.—15, Isidor et al. vs. Altman; 16, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 18, Chipperly vs. Altman; 20, Byrne vs. The New-York City Central Underground Railroad Company; 35, Price vs. Keyes. Law and Fact.—5, Voigt vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 18, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.; 21, Shehan vs. Roche; 39, Mass et al vs. Meyer; 64, The Rector, Warden and Vestrymen of the Church of the Redemption vs. The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church; 66, Fischer et al. vs. Russell et al.; 67, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 68, Gilfenning vs. Gilfenning et al.; 69, Roach vs. Ogden et al.; 70, Hutton vs. Trask, Jr.; 71, Hastings, receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 74, Archer vs. Schultz et al.; 75, McKeon vs. Merriman; 76, Frejor vs. Merritt et al.; 77, Corsa vs. Youngblood; 78, Hoopes vs. Wright; 79, Berg vs. Buddensick; 80, Swords vs. Bonnett; 81, Burnham et al. vs. Loewell; 84, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brannan, Sheriff; 1934, Mather et al. vs. Hastings; 1546, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 1350, Morgan et al. vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company; 876, Larned vs. Mead; 994, Hughes, by guardian, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1168, Harrington vs. Cunningham; 1-26, Moore et al. vs. Baker et al.; 1392, Amory vs. Baker et al.; 1394, Amory, executor, &c., vs. Same; 124, McDonald vs. Dillon, Sheriff; 978, Duff vs. Gillespie et al.; 1518, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 880, Tufts vs. Bookstaver et al.; 23, Simon et al. vs. Moses et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Ganz; 1632, Prawl vs. Mutual Protective Life Assurance Society; 2020, Angevine vs. Sandford; 2074, Parks et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1251, Bernhard vs. Knapp; 1336, Carroll vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 585, Carrington, vs. Coulter; 1500, Adams vs. Sylvester; 213, Minne vs. Blenkley; 1677, Dilger vs. Wyckoff et al.; 1678, Weeks vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1680, Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1681, Campbell vs. Kramer; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 1683, Weyher vs. Kendit.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Robinson, P. J., Larremore and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—11, Fay vs. Smith; 13, Loeschigh vs. Hatfield; 15, Wehle vs. Haviland; 17, In the matter of R. H. Bowling; 25, Elias vs. Babcock; 67, Darrow vs. Bogan et al.; 125, Bell et al. vs. Slaten et al.; 127, Duffy et al. vs. Michael vs. Mayor; 144, Wilson vs. Sherman; 146, Locke vs. Shook; 171, Schmidt vs. Hitchcock; 172, The Ætna Insurance Company vs. Gruter; 174, Vogel vs. Gardiner, Jr.; 175, Deseelgeer vs. Lowe; 177, Rothschild vs. Jouffron; 179, Corbitt vs. Norsberg; 182, Lima vs. Dwinelle; 183, Congregation Shaarai Berocho vs. Metzger; 184, Elston vs. McDonald; 185, Weinlang vs. Fauerbach; 186, Bund Sorgenfrei, of New-York, vs. Dausch; 190, De Treville vs. Pickett; 193, Landsberg vs. Dinsmore; 194, Adams vs. Francis; 195, Craig vs. Stephens; 196, Adams vs. Hallow; 198, Campbell vs. Lombell; 199, Bjerring vs. Hickman; 200, Funk vs. Brigaldi; 202, McManus vs. Donohoe; 204, Kennedy vs. Kenney; 205, Mulvey vs. Stalker; 207, Deady vs. Hanbury; 207, Marks vs. The Congregation, &c.; 208, Malone vs. Crow; 209, Curley vs. Tomlinson; 210, Stewart et al. vs. Berge; 211, Gregory, executor, vs. Sanford; 212, Brodie vs. Vogel; 213, Orwin et al. vs. Early; 214, Bradley vs. Gravey; 215, Finkenger vs. Saldine; 222, Thomas et al. vs. Lange; 223, Hamelburger vs. Pollack et al.; 224, Taurber et al. vs. Peterson et al.; 225, Delaspie vs. Stevens; 226, Murphy vs. Company; 228, Manuel vs. Gardiner; 227, same vs. same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—532, Daly vs. Mills; 531, Same vs. Same; 540, Wach vs. Wood; 550, Stuber vs. Dahlbender; 562, Mittrecht vs. Gage; 604, McCaffrey vs. White; 670, Brown vs. Ferris; 672, Bell vs. Hocton; 672, Kemper vs. Kramer; 676, Lindeman vs. Hillman; 677, Goebling vs. Kalt; 680, Ferguson vs. The N. Y. & F. J. S. Co.; 682, Zamitz vs. Dreicks; 684, Thompson vs. Latimer; 686, Haas vs. Dobson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—532, Daly vs. Mills; 531, Same vs. Same; 540, Wach vs. Wood; 550, Stuber vs. Dahlbender; 562, Mittrecht vs. Gage; 604, McCaffrey vs. White; 670, Brown vs. Ferris; 672, Bell vs. Hocton; 672, Kemper vs. Kramer; 676, Lindeman vs. Hillman; 677, Goebling vs. Kalt; 680, Ferguson vs. The N. Y. & F. J. S. Co.; 682, Zamitz vs. Dreicks; 684, Thompson vs. Latimer; 686, Haas vs. Dobson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calender called at 10 A. M.—Call, 1—Brown vs. Hennessy vs. Roach; 68, Delavan vs. Williams; 155, Ramrath vs. Nefteal; 158, Same vs. Same; 152, Uhl vs. Scheidnecht; 198, Reeve vs. Baker; 237, Belling vs. Mendelsohn; 297, Ellison vs. Quirk; 307, Kessler vs. Russell; 404, Wilson vs. Julian; 459, Terabrieck vs. Bachmann; 482, Doctor vs. Korn; 512, McElroy vs. Crineon; 520, Netter vs. Wolz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, John U. Fagnan, grand larceny, continued; 2, James Kelly, murder; 3, Cornelius McGuire, rape; 4, Thomas Brennan and Patrick McNamara, Jr., burglary; 5, John Davis and Jas. E. Smith, burglary; 6, Wm. Howard, Patrick Kane and Hugh Kelly, burglary; 7, Alexander Anderson, burglary; 8, Josiah Preston, forgery; 9, James Farrell, felonious assault and battery; 10, Thomas Farrell, felonious assaut and battery; 11, James Donnagan, feionious assault and battery; 12, Wm. Long, (two cases,) grand larceny; 13, James Reidy, grand larceny; 14, John Bennett, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Charles Wells *vs.* Arthur Gentil; motion granted.

Leopold Toch et al. *vs.* Adam Anfuch et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 12.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and Joseph F. Daly.

Reichman *vs.* Klein; judgment affirmed by default.

Dolan *vs.* Binbain; judgment affirmed by default.

Jacoby *vs.* Katz; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Gillespie *vs.* Atlantic Steam-ship Company; White *vs.* Mathewson; Steinert *vs.* Newhauser; same as preceding decision.

Atkinson et al. *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; judgment affirmed.

Bissecks *vs.* McKenzie; judgment reversed.

John Carl, Jr., & Sons *vs.* Russell H. Hoadley et al.; judgment affirmed.

Marie *vs.* Homann; judgment reversed, and motion to go to Court of Appeals denied.

Richardson *vs* Davidson; judgment affirmed.

Chandler *vs.* Burnham; affirmed by default of appellant.

Beck *vs.* Alleson; judgment reversed.

Allen *vs.* Malcom (judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Verhune *vs.* Lauer; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Chase *vs.* Simpson; judgment affirmed.

Reynolds *vs.* Rue; judgment affirmed.

Thurber *vs.* Peterson; affirmed by default of appellant.

Frudenthal *vs.* Duggan; judgment reversed.

Horsey *vs.* Palmer; judgment reversed.

Toner *vs.* Vanderbilt; judgment affirmed.

Mayforth *vs.* Shepparo; judgment affirmed.

Alexander *vs.* Crawford; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Rudell *vs.* Negro; judgment affirmed.

Reddington *vs.* Weisner; judgment affirmed.

Cummings *vs.* Weisner; judgment affirmed.

Duffy *vs.* Marshall; Van Orden *vs.* Loritz; Solomon *vs.* Gardner; Michael *vs.* Mayer; Smith *vs.* Gavin; Farrel *vs.* Ratteher; Ballantyne *vs.* Byrne; Murphy *vs.* Gorrell; Luft *vs.* McKenzie; Deedhaus *vs.* Cramer; Benedict *vs.* Hyman; Sheridan *vs.* Sharick; Leach *vs.* Hancock; Gelbach *vs.* Sowden; Wilson *vs.* Sherman; Haff *vs.* Young; Lake *vs* Hake; Rothschild *vs.* Jouffron; judgments affirmed.

Berryman *vs.* Bray; Seaman *vs.* Pearce; Moss *vs.* Cornell; judgments reversed.

Kennedy *vs.* Muegre; judgment reduced to $60, and affirmed as to that amount, no costs to either party.

Davenport *vs.* Marvin; judgment reduced to $40, and affirmed as to that; no costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 12.

By Judge Robinson.

Roediger *vs.* Simmons; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff amend and pay $10 costs in five days after notice of order.

Thornton *vs.* St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company; motion to strike out parts of complaint, as irrelevant, denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Tyng *vs.* Goodman; referred back to referee to take proof of debt.

Hiler *vs.* Hetterich; motion denied with $10 costs.

The Alleged Ill-Treatment of an Emigrant on Ward's Island.

The following is an abstract of the ante-mortem deposition made on Friday last, in the presence of Dr. Wooster Beach, by Amalia Kleiber, the woman whose death at the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island is alleged to have resulted from neglect. The woman, it appears, had expressed a desire to make a statement in regard to ill-treatment and neglect on the part of some of the nurses at the hospital, and Dr. Beach went to the hospital for that purpose.

The woman in her deposition stated she had lived in Missouri. She did not think that she was about to die, but entertained hopes of recovery. She said further, that at the time her child was born, the nurse slept beside her, and when she called her, she (the nurse) did not attend to her. The child was born between 4 and 5 o'clock, and the nurse did not pay any attention to her until 6½ A. M. The woman said that she lay unattended for an hour and three-quarters after the child was born. The child made no cry after its birth. When the nurse did attend she did so properly.

The above is the statement which Dr. Beach, for reasons best known to himself, refused to furnish to the Press for publication. Unfortunately it cannot be used as legal evidence, as there was no Coroner present when it was made, but it is expected that evidence will be produced on the inquest to substantiate the charge of neglect. A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from puerperal peritonitis. The inquest will be commenced to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 12.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Company	68	100 Erie Railroad, b'o	49½
100 Con. Coal	42¾	200 Harlem Railroad	113
200 Md. Coal Co., b. c.	20	26 N.Y.N.H.& H.Rd.	140
1000 W. U. Tel., b. c.	73¾	100 L.S. & M. So., b. c.	89¼
500 do.	73⅝	300 do.	89¼
200 Mariposa Pf., bd.	3¾	200 do.	89¾
50 Am. M. U. Ex.	69½	100 Chic. & N. W.	72¾
100 Adams Ex., b. c, bd.	91¾	200 do., bet. cash	73⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H., b. c.	95⅜	350 do.	72½
200 do.	95½	15 New-Jersey Cen.	102¾
200 do., bd.	95⅝	200 Chic. & R. I., b. c.	109¾
400 Pac. Mail, b. c.	65⅛	600 do.	110
100 do., c.	65⅛	100 do.	109¾
200 do., c.	65⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	70¾
700 do., c.	65⅛	400 R., H. & E., b. c.	9
300 do., c.	65⅛	100 N. J. South., b. c.	25
600 do., c.	65⅛	100 Mor. & Essex., bd.	91
100 do.	65	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf.	55
100 do., c.	65⅛	100 Ohio & Miss., b. c.	45⅛
600 Un. Pacific, b. c.	39⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	45⅝
600 do.	39⅜	200 Miss., Kan. & T.	42¾

MONDAY, Oct. 14—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 12, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,512,000
Increase in Specie	2,263,900
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,000,000
Increase in Deposits	3,559,100
Increase in Circulation	133,700

	Oct. 14, '71.	Oct. 5, '72.	Oct. 12, '72.
National Capital	$73,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,582,200	15,582,200
Total	$88,425,600	$87,315,700	$87,315,700
Loans	282,511,100	269,810,370	268,298,370
Gold and Gold Notes	9,277,780	9,943,500	12,207,470
Other Legal Tenders	50,841,900	41,915,700	45,729,400
Deposits	215,182,100	186,150,200	189,709,300
Circulation	26,538,500	27,670,200	27,737,900
In Sub-Treasury	73,575,850	72,999,747	72,020,482

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement of the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 5, '72.	Oct. 12, '72.	Oct. 14, '71.
Deposits	$186,150,220	$189,709,300	$215,182,100
Circulation	27,670,200	27,737,900	30,384,000
Total	$213,754,400	$217,447,200	$245,516,100
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$53,438,100	$54,361,800	$61,379,025
Actual basis	51,559,600	57,998,800	60,119,600
Excess	*$1,576,500	$3,575,000	$1,359,425
Rate of money	7 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

* Deficiency.

The present return brings the movement of the Banks above the line of 25 ₱ cent. surplus Lawful Money three and a half millions, as against one and half millions below the line last Monday. The Banks were probably stronger in both Gold Notes and Greenbacks at the close of the week than on the averages.

The brokers borrowed Money on Stocks Saturday below the rule of 7 ₱ cent., some balances being left with them until Monday at 4@5 ₱ cent.

There was less firmness in Bills on London at 108¾@108¾ ₱ cent. Cotton Bills are coming forward with some freedom, while the price of Money in London, in the open market, is reported something easier than the advanced rate of 6 ₱ cent. There is less talk here of the probable Export of Gold.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,606,985, against $6,244,839 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $6,225,767, against $5,009,052 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $155,234, against $515,308 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,694,240.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	Aug. 17	$10,139,106
February	38,028,442	Aug. 24	9,762,526
March	38,227,070	Aug. 31	11,092,933
April	29,936,569	Sept. 7	9,969,192
May	42,433,217	Sept. 14	8,068,994
June	30,609,825	Sept. 21	9,071,590
July	30,024,381	Sept. 28	8,387,201
August	22,067,738	Oct. 5	6,844,238
Aug. 10	9,254,068	Oct. 12	6,606,985
Total since Jan. 1			$384,953,328
Same time last year			314,923,577
Increase since last year			$50,029,751

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,950,004	Aug. 21	$3,909,951
February	17,975,009	Aug. 28	4,695,445
March	16,539,019	Sept. 4	4,406,070
April	14,983,784	Sept. 11	4,909,999
May	15,889,947	Sept 18	5,226,000
June	20,631,560	Sept. 25	4,869,213
July	20,060,938	Oct. 2	4,716,438
Aug. 7	5,278,242	Oct. 9	6,225,767
Aug. 14	4,967,118		
Total since Jan. 1			$175,739,114
Same time last year			154,331,330
Decrease since Jan. 1			$8,592,216
Gold, Oct. 14, 1872			7 ₱ cent.
Gold, Oct. 14, 1871			114¾ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	Aug. 17	582,185
February	972,457	Aug. 24	374,190
March	2,713,004	Aug. 31	367,539
April	14,850,500	Sept. 7	374,433
June	12,538,202	Sept. 21	315,358
July	17,248,589	Sept. 28	406,627
Aug. 3	1,483,339	Oct. 5	2,101,404
Aug. 10	377,326	Oct. 12	155,234
Total			$61,298,488
Same time last year			58,542,811
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,755,677

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$13,698,426	January	$15,184,500
February	14,941,959	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April	13,315,276	April	985,200
May	11,836,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,448,684	June	2,303,885
July	7,683,317	July	16,951,456
August	12,067,738	August	3,075,086
September	13,807,888	September	3,725,223
Oct. 5	1,713,462	Oct. 5	290,480
Oct. 12	2,694,240	Oct. 12	218,942
Total, 1872	$122,224,181	Total, 1872	$60,575,329
Total, 1871	128,699,906	Total, 1871	65,386,253

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Oct. 14, '71.
American Gold	114⅛@112⅜@112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	115⅝@116
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114@114¾
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	110⅝@110⅞
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	99⅛@99⅜
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87½@88
New-York Central	93@95⅝
Rock Island	106@110½
North-west Common	71@7[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	43@45¾
St. Paul Common	53⅜@56¼
St. Paul Preferred	74½@75⅝
Toledo and Wabash	69@70¾
Union Pacific	87⅜@89⅝
Erie	48¾@49½
Western Telegraph	71@74¾
Pacific Mail	75⅝@85⅝
Lake Shore	87⅜@89⅛

* Including Scrip since divided.

Our present weekly table, as above, compares with the week of the great Chicago fire last year, and the panic fall in prices on the Stock Exchange, caused by the present state of things on the Exchange, is in violent contrast with the depression then prevailing, although it is by no means certain that we should have escaped a repetition of the second week in October, 1871, not from fire, but from pressure and panic-making, had not the Government stepped in to the relief of the National Bank movement, last Monday, and through this means to the relief of the business public. The immediate danger threatening at the close of the previous week being thus averted, the popular elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, on Tuesday, came in, with no equivocal verdict on the Presidential issue, to the permanent reassurance of financial confidence, so that the firmness in prices and the comparative ease in the Money market and Foreign Exchanges were soon succeeded by positive buoyancy, and nearly all departments of trade, as well as the Stock Exchange, felt the change and realized, too, that it is likely to prove permanent.

The advance in Bills on London since the previous week is 2½ ₱ cent. The decline in Gold is 1½ ₱ cent. The former are now taken up by the Bankers as rapidly as made against Domestic Exports, and this very serious block to the Export trade has been met promptly, while Gold has been made easy in the open market by the single extra sale of the Treasury on Monday. The advance in the Public Funds is from 1½@2 ₱ cent. below the relative price of Gold, to the equivalent of Gold, so that the Sinking Fund was unable on Wednesday last to buy $1,000,000 United States 5-20s at or below the standard of Gold.

The advance in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks is 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. as an average, with 4 ₱ cent. on Rock Island and 10 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail. The Railway Mortgages have not yet moved in prices materially, but there is rather more inquiry. The Southern State Bonds are firmer, but speculation in most of them is confined to a narrow circle. The general market on Saturday closed with decided firmness.

The Cotton trade of the week improved in movement and also in prices. It was sensibly helped by the action of the Government on Monday, and notwithstanding the sudden advance to 6 ₱ cent. Interest by the Bank of England, the trade at Liverpool is reported steady. The receipts at the Southern ports the week past are 87,000 bales, against 64,000 bales the corresponding week last season; the Exports 83,000, against 18,000, and the Crop receipts to date 318,000, against 186,000 bales.

The following bids were made at the close of business on Saturday for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	116¼	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	112¾	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 reg., '64	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	114¾
5-20 coup., '64	113¾	10-40 reg	108¾
5-20 reg., '65	112¾	10-40 coup	108¾
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s coup., '81	110¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¼	6s Currency	112½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH.
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with Savings Banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT and other FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, such as CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE and OHIO BONDS.

The small amount of CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS remaining in the hands of the Company will be disposed of by us at private sale, giving investors an opportunity to purchase this favorite security upon terms which should insure an advance upon the completion of the road and their introduction at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years,
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*. This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 Per Cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the first of January next, and we confidently recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ A 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND AT 90 pays nearly 9 per cent. upon the investment. We are selling CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES First Mortgage Bonds at this rate. The Bonds are secured by the earnings of the line, which are sufficient to pay a dividend upon stock beside interest upon the bonds. Full details furnished upon application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	29	Hides, bdls	192
Copper, bbls	14	Leather, sides	3,697
Dried Fruit, pkls	146	Resin, bbls	3,091
Flour, bbls	168	Spirits Turp.,

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

1872. AUTUMN. 1872.

SPECIAL SALE OF

NEW COSTUMES,

Imported and our Own Make,

For street or house wear,

At Reasonable Prices.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

Of Cashmere and Cloth,

Single and Double Capes,

Plain and Embroidered,

Much Below Usual Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.

PASSEMENTERIE GIMPS, 12½c. to 96c.
PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $2 ps.

COLORED SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $2 ps.
BLACK SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $4 ps. AT KINZEY'S.

COLORED SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c. to 25c. yard.
BLACK SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c. to 49c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

COLORED SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1 29.
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1 69. AT KINZEY'S.

BEAD AND SILK ORNAMENTS, 25c. dozen.
BEAD AND SILK TASSELS, 25c. dozen. AT KINZEY'S.

SILK MOSS VELVETS, 89c. yard.
SILK PLAID VELVETS, $1 yard. AT KINZEY'S.

YARD-WIDE PLUSHES, 25c. yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 79c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

CHANGEABLE SILK VELVETS, 87c. yard.
EXTRA SILK VELVETS, $1 and $1 50. up. AT KINZEY'S.

PLAIN AND FANCY VELVETEENS, 50c. up.
RICH RIBBED VELVETEENS, 75c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

LINING AND BONNET SILKS, 25c. up.
RICH BROCADED VELVETS, 25c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 5c., 6c., 9c., 10c. yard.
FANCY BROCADE RIBBONS, 10c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.
BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 10c., 20c., 25c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 33c. up.
FANCY SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 50c., 69c. AT KINZEY'S.

FANCY WINGS AND FEATHERS, 5c up.
FANCY FEATHERS AND POMPONS, 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c up.
BIRDS' HEADS AND WINGS, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

BOY'S AND MISSES' FELT HATS, 50c.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS CHEAP. AT KINZEY'S.

ALL-SILK ROMAN TIES, 10c.
ALL-SILK TWIST TIES, 10c. AT KINZEY'S.

BOY'S FINE SILK TIES, 30c.
BOY'S FINE SILK BOWS, 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

TWILLED SILK FRINGED TIES, 29c.
RICH SHADED SILK TIES, 29c. AT KINZEY'S.

WIDE PLAIN WINDSOR TIES, 39c.
SCOTCH PLAID TIES, WIDE, 39c. AT KINSEY'S.

EXTRA RICH WIDE TIES, 39c., 49c., 59c.
RICH DOUBLE-FACED TIES, 59c., 59c. AT KINZEY'S

OPENING ON MONDAY

5,000 PAIRS BEST

KID GLOVES

EVER IMPORTED; SELLING IN TOWN AT $1 75.

WE ARE CLOSING THEM OUT

59c. pair. AT KINZEY'S.

ITALIAN KIDS, FALL COLORS, 39c.
FRENCH KIDS, TWO-BUTTON, 67c. AT KINZEY'S.

MISSES' KIDS, ALL COLORS, 50c.
SOILED KID GLOVES, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, 10c. up.
GENTS' AND BOYS' HOSIERY, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 10c., 12½c. up.
EMBROIDERED WITH NAMES, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

TAPE-BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c. up.
EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCH, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

GENTS' HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 24c. up.
GENTS' LINEN HEMMED, 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c. yard up.
FRENCH THREAD LACES, 12½c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

BLACK SILK LACES, 3c., 4c., 6c. up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 2c., 3c. a., 6c. up. AT KINZEY'S.

VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 10c. to $2 69.
LINEN AND VAL. LACE COLLARS, 10c. AT KINZEY'S

FINE MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 3c. yard.
WIDE MUSLIN RUFFLINGS, 5c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

SKIRT RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece up.
FRENCH TUCKINGS, FINE, 25c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.

25,000 yards HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 36c., 40c. yard. At KINZEY'S.

150 dozens LADIES' DRAWERS, CHEMISE, SKIRT NIGHT-DRESSES, SACQUES, very low. At KINZEY'S.

LADIES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDER-WEAR, CLOSING FINE IMPORTED UNDER-WEAR. AT KINZEY'S.

OPENING AUCTION LOTS OF GOODS EVERY DAY, VERY LOW.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

MACY. The largest Fancy Goods Depot in America. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GRAND
MACY. We are now opening daily all of the latest Novelties from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European Markets. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GRAND
MACY. All of our own importation. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GRAND
MACY. It is our highest pride to sell our goods at the lowest possible prices. GRAND CENTRAL.

MILLINERY.

MACY. Our Millinery Department is complete with all the new and desirable shades and quantities of FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, HATS, FRAMES, &c., all of our own importation, and at low prices. GRAND CENTRAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACY. Every novelty is represented in our complete stock of HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, FURS, LACES. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GRAND
MACY. EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GRAND
MACY. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CENTRAL.
MACY. SMALL WARES. GRAND
MACY. DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. GRAND

MACY. WORSTED EMBROIDERIES. GRAND
MACY. A full line of Worsted Patterns and Embroideries. CENTRAL.

MACY. SPECIALTIES. GRAND
MACY. SPECIALTIES. CENTRAL.
MACY. OPENING THIS WEEK, Direct from Paris and Vienna, 300 styles of Dress and GRAND CENTRAL.

OPERA FANS.

MACY. most exquisite designs, consisting of PEARL AND GOLD AND SILVER, GRAND
MACY. IVORY, PLAIN AND CARVED SHELL, of great beauty, THREAD LACE, GRAND
MACY. POINTE APPLIQUE LACE, POINTE LACE and PRINTED, GRAND
MACY. EXQUISITELY INLAID CENTRAL, SATIN FANS, BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED and RICHLY MOUNTED, ALL AT CENTRAL.

Reasonable Prices.

MACY. OPERA GLASSES. GRAND
MACY. OPERA GLASSES. CENTRAL.
MACY. A large assortment of FINE OPERA GLASSES in LEATHER, PEARL, IVORY, and all be GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. NEW STYLES OF COLORING.

MACY. BRONZE GOODS. GRAND
MACY. BRONZE GOODS. CENTRAL.
MACY. BRONZE GOODS. GRAND
MACY. A COMPLETE NEW STOCK of REAL and COMPOSITION BRONZES from Paris and Vienna, consisting of STATUES and STATUETTES GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. GROUPS, VASES, CENTRE PIECES, BIRDS and ANIMALS in GREAT VARIETY. GRAND CENTRAL.

MACY. ☞ A DISCOUNT will be made to those buying to sell again. GRAND CENTRAL.
MACY. R. H. MACY & CO., Grand Central Stor establishment, 14th-st. and 6th-av. GRAND CENTRAL.

NEW FALL GOODS!

Miller & Grant,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

FRINGES, GIMPS, CRIMPED FRINGES, CROCHET GIMPS, BLACK AND COLORED; YAK LACES, AND VERY NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLES FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Selected in Europe under our own supervision, and imported especially for our own sales, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture.

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING. at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

CASTOR OIL.—MOST SAFE, USEFUL AND best known purgative; can be taken agreeably and easily in Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules. No taste, no smell; so pleasant that children ask for more. No family without them. Contain no Croton Oil. Sold by your druggist. Ask for our book, or send 3 cent stamp for it to 35 Wooster-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED Fur Salesmen. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—AT NO. 50 WEST 47TH-ST., A waitress who understands her business; best City references rn all respects required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WELSH OR German laundress. Apply at No. 6 East 40th-st. Monday and Tuesday, from 12 till 3.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A PROTESTant who understands dress-making, and will take care of a girl 9 years old, may apply to No. 13 East 24th-st., Monday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS or Waitress.—A young woman, with four years' City reference; is a thorough chamber-maid and good family seamstress; or can take a waiter's situation. For further information apply as Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman not long in this country, as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is intelligent, tidy, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid wishes a situation in a private family; is perfectly competent, careful, neat and tidy; the best City testimonials. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE competent girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in waiting or other domestic duties, either in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing; is expert at getting up linen; can do it in good style; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble, competent girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid; would have no objection to assist in the care of growing children in a small family and make herself otherwise useful; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands pastries, bread, desserts, &c., of all kinds; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c. — A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or to cook and assist with washing in a boarding-house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is a good baker, and will assist with washing and ironing, and make herself otherwise useful; willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing by a competent woman, with the best of City testimonials; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c. For further particulars inquire for B. O. N., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN can first-rate cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; soups, jellies, ices, creams, fish, game, &c.; wages, $20. Apply for A. B., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOman, who is a good family cook, makes good bread and biscuit, cake, desserts, soups, jellies; understands fish, game, meats, &c.; country preferred; good references can be given; a private family only. Inquire for E. B., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO IS a thorough good cook, desires a situation; she is economical, neat, sober, and desires a steady home at reasonable wages. For further information inquire for C. McD., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT TO FILL a first-class cook's situation, and can give the best of testimonials as to capacity, honesty, sobriety, economy, and integrity. May be found by application for M. E., at Odell's, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing for a private family only; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire for B. T., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND Chamber-maid and Waiter—Sisters wishes situations together in a private family; will do the work of the house between them; both can furnish the best of references for character and capability. Inquire for K. and A. R., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, desserts and pastry, and all kinds of nice cooking. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP,

FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

We have at present on hand about 500 Protestants and Catholics of all nationalities.

REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

Employers will find it advantageous to LEAVE THEIR ORDERS, as in that case we have time to MAKE a SELECTION which will PROVE SATISFACTORY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman to do the house-work of a small family, or would go as cook and to assist with the washing; several years' excellent reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG, WILLING girl, lately landed, wishes a situation to do housework; make herself generally useful; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent young woman wishes a situation to do general house-work for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A STRONG YOUNG WOMan who is a superior laundress; does up all kinds of muslins, laces, linens, &c., in the best manner; flutes, polishes and puffs; has the very best of City reference for character and capability. Inquire for B. T., at Odell's, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO is competent to do all kinds of fineries, laces, fluse, polish and puff in the best manner, desires an engagement; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, who has no further need for her services. Inquire for M. C., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT American women, as nurse for children or an invalid; she can give the best of references as testing to her fitness for a nurse's position. For further information inquire for A. A., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, as infant's nurse; can take full charge of a child from its birth—bring it up by the bottle; has the very best of City reference from parties who may be seen; in appearance she is all that the most fastidious mother could wish. Inquire for L. B., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, or would do any other light house-work for a private family; has excellent City references. Apply at Odell's for E. S., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEWING.—A NEAT, ACtive young woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse for an infant or growing children; is fully competent to do either. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, NOT long in the City, wishes a situation to take care of young children, or would take a waitress' situation and assist with chamber-work; willing, obliging and tidy. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and fond of children; is a good plain seamstress, and thoroughly capable of taking charge of children's wardrobes; good reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as nurse for growing children; will make herself generally useful in the house, of which she is capable; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl; is kind and affectionate to children; is willing to be generally useful; will give good City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH Laundress' employer desires a first-class laundress' situation; she is capable of doing all kinds of fine laundry-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation in a private family to do plain sewing and assist with chamber-work, or take care of children; willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress wishes a situation; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and makes all kinds of under-wear; an expert operator; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good seamstress and operator, wishes some steady employment; the best of references can be given; will assist in chamber-work. Inquire for K. S., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS capable to take a first-class waitress' situation is ready for an engagement; she has the best of City testimonials from parties, who may be seen, for reliability, efficiency and trustworthiness; she has no superior. Inquire for M. S., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE girl wishes a situation as waitress and to do plain sewing when not otherwise occupied; is willing to make herself useful in any light domestic capacity; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. —By a very respectable and tidy young girl; understands her duty perfectly; is very obliging; has the highest recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—In a respectable family, by a Scotch Protestant girl; will give first-class references as to honesty, respectability, &c.; is willing to make herself useful in a home; will not leave the City. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands fluting; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; highest City reference given. Call at No. 715 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., millinery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young German woman, who speaks a little English and has good testimonials, wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing; is tidy and obliging. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with sewing or fine washing; is a thorough chamber-maid and can give the best of reference from last employer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 213 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or singer's machine; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 71 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best of City reference. Address No. 314 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl of fifteen years for light chamber work, or to take care of grown children. Call or address No. 236 West 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address No. 235 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at last place, No. 130 East 23d-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a young girl a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 458 4th-av., second door from 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 East Washington-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a young girl, competent and industrious; is willing to assist in washing; good City references Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; best City reference. Apply at No. 236 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 1,055 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts., two stairs, in the front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMber-maid and laundress, who is master of her business, a situation; good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION TO do chamber-work in a private American family by a respectable Swed sh girl. Apply at No. 1 Leonard-st., corner Hudson-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A respectable young German girl to take care of one or two children; has good City references. Apply at No. 84 Avenue A, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION Cas chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 132 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid in an American family. Apply at No. 1 Leonard-st., corner Hudson.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTACLE young woman desires a situation to take care of young children; has excellent City references; is willing to sew, and has had the advantage of a thorough French education. Call or address No. 437 6th-av., upstairs, near 26th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do house-work in a small family, or would do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at C. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COLORED HELP.

First-class cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses and seamstresses, waiter men, &c., at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Chamber-work and waitress.—By two neat, tidy, respectable girls, sisters; one is a good family cook, excellent washer and ironer, the other a good chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a moderate-sized family between them; will give best of references as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; will go a short distance from the City if required. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing if required; by a respectable colored woman; or will go as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands the work of a family; is willing to make herself useful; will give good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and waitress.—By two respectable Swedish Protestant girls; will make themselves generally useful in a family, or do the entire work of a private family in City or country; will give good reference as to honesty, sobriety, competency, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable young woman, with best City references; understands her work well in every branch; is an excellent bread maker and baker; will go for country or City. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, VERY respectable; is an excellent cook; understands some French cooking; can make excellent bread, biscuits, cakes, &c.; is a splendid meat cook; can give the best of references from her former employers. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING. OR Cook, wash and iron.—By a neat, tidy highly-respectable young woman; five years' reference from her last place in the City; is sober, honest, industrious, willing and obliging. Lady can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT Cook; understands French and English cooking in all the styles; can give reference from first families; is willing to go South. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Cwoman as a good cook; has no objections to assist in the plain washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 624 West Washington-place. Call in the store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK WHO is a superior bread and cake maker, a situation in a private family; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, boning, larding, desserts, &c.; can give the best of City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; VERY respectable and splendid cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes of all kinds; excellent baker, &c; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 345 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN AND thorough cook, who understands the best kinds of cooking, boning, larding, game, poultry, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook and a good baker; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—AS PROFESSED COOK; UNDERstanding the thorough English, French and American cooking; is expert as pastries, breads and desserts of all kinds; best City reference from present employer Call at No. 252 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; is a first-class baker; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; or, as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Welsh woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; no objections to go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN Cas first-class cook; expert at pastries, jellies, creams, and all kinds of sweets; desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, a situation in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country; Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 118 West 29th-st.

COOK—PORTER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook; also, a porter for store or hotel, with situations immediately. Can be seen at No. 69 East 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, A SITuation as cook in a small private American family; understands her business perfect. Apply at No. 1 Leonard-st., corner of Hudson.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook, no objection to hotel, club or boarding-house. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER who thoroughly understands the business desires a few more engagements by the day or week; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,228 Broadway, corner 31st-st., under Grand Hotel, in fancy-store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, going out by the day or week, a few more engagements in families; seven years' experience; cuts and trims beautifully. Address Miss CANBY, No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st., second story front room.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 213 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st MRS. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLORed woman, competent hair-dresser; hair dressed at ladies' residence; terms $2 50 per week. Apply at No. 138 West 50th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. Halstead, Box No. 155 *Times* office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY RESpectable Protestant American girl, a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; will give good reference as to honesty, competency, respectability, &c.; will go a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a respectable young English girl; has no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful in a family; will give reference as to respectability, honesty, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between 3d-st. and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE competent girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent reference from last place. Apply at No. 219 West 32d-st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 443 West 26th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or care of grown children; is a good sewer; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A neat young girl as infant's nurse, or to care for grown children; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse. Call at her last place, No. 115 West 28th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or care of children; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; very obliging and willing; can cut, fit, operate, dress hair; understands French; teach, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; good seamstress; can cut, fit, and dress hair; understands all in a neat manner; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses hair nicely; very best City reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE French Protestant as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; best City reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av. for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl as lady's maid, and can sew all kinds of neat work; is a good dresser; has good City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable young woman, who has excellent City reference from last employer; can flute nicely, starch, &c.; is very proficient in doing up gentlemen's linen. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is competent to take charge of a family laundry; can flute, starch, &c., first class; will give excellent City references from former employers; moderate wages required. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins, &c.; has good references; country preferred. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly; can be highly recommended from last employer for a careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, D. F. G., No. 250 West 47th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; first-class driver; understands thoroughly the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant German coachman; married; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City references from his last employer. Call or address corner 38th-st. and Broadway, harness-store, (No. 1,576,) for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING up business and going to travel, wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman; he is a first-class City driver, and can be recommended very highly to any gentleman. Address G. M., Box No. 41 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; understands his business perfectly, and has reference which will bear investigation. Call or address B. E., No. 232 6th-av., corner 37th-st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN. — ANY GENTLEMAN REquiring a first-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, a perfect City driver, trustworthy in every respect, address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; strictly temperate; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable active man, single; one who understands his business; is strictly temperate; no objection to any part of the State; City reference. Address No. 635 7th-av., corner of 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man, a situation as coachman; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 24th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman, by a single young man, with first-class reference as to sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 127 West 28th-st., private stable.

DRIVER.—A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRIVER, Protestant, wishes a situation; thoroughly competent; none but those who have a good turnout need answer; three years' references. Address T. B., Box No. 41, *Times* Up-town Office 54½ West 32d-st.

FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Frenchman wishes a situation as cook in a private family or in boarding-houses; expert at all kinds of pastries, ice-cream and desserts; excellent references. Apply to P. R., No. 621 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENer by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of hot-houses, fruit forcing and vegetable gardening. Apply to J. F., No. 20 Murray-st., in the store.

GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG Man, with good recommendations; would act as footman and

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Abrugnedo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—POETICAL READINGS by Charles Roberts, Sr.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. GRANT which have been circulated under the authority of HORACE GREELEY, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. GREELEY'S letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. HARTRANFT, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. GREELEY and TWEED—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing GREELEY'S close and secret alliance with TWEED during the reign of the "Boss."

5. DOOLITTLE: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. REUBEN E. FENTON: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. FENTON'S exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that FENTON would hold a very high office if GREELEY could insure his own election.

7. GREELEY'S Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The OAKES AMES Slander, invented by the *Sun* and New-York *Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by HORACE GREELEY. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. DIX'S famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, RICHARD H. DANA, Senator CONKLING, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. LIEBER, Senator MORTON, Vice-President COLFAX, Judge HOAR, Judge STRILLO, Senator FERRY, Attorney-General WILLIAMS and others. Whenever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this special edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price three cents a single copy, or $2 per hundred, and $20 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

The funeral services of Mr. SEWARD take place today. His remains will be accompanied to the grave by a large number of public men from all portions of the country, and his death will be called to mind with sadness in a multitude of homes where his friendship had been known. But he will be mourned most deeply and sincerely in Auburn, where he had lived for so many years, and whose people he had been accustomed to regard with peculiar affection.

Official returns for Congressmen in the four districts included in the City of Philadelphia gives a Republican majority of 18,796, which disposes of the charge that HARTRANFT'S vote in that city was unduly increased for the sake of affecting the result in the State. As Mr. FORNEY admits, it was an overwhelming popular rally for the Republican Party that gave the whole ticket its unprecedented majority.

Veterans of the army and navy of foreign birth, who received honorable discharges from the service, either during or at the close of the war, are entitled to full naturalization papers for such service. Hitherto the presentation of a discharge paper was sufficient to secure the holder a vote. But now the Boards of Registry refuse such papers as evidence of citizenship. It may be well for this class of veterans to know that naturalization papers can be procured without any delay in the Supreme Court of this State, simply by giving proof that they have served their adopted country in the field. Immediate application should be made, as the time is growing short.

Mr. ALEX. MCCLURE is credited with the statement that not less than 15,000 Republicans voted for BUCKALEW in Pennsylvania, which we do not believe, and that the "Democrats lost more from their own ranks than the Republican accessions," which is the manifest teaching of the election returns. The October elections only enforced the lesson of those of August and September, that the assertion of all principle at Baltimore, both by the Democracy and its new candidate, has deeply disgusted a very large number of Democrats. These have seen that old party ties are broken, and have felt themselves free to support the ticket best calculated to promote the public interest. The same thing will be seen on an enormously greater scale in November, and President GRANT will enter his second term with a popular strength behind him unexampled since the time of WASHINGTON, and more remarkable in some aspects than even that which WASHINGTON possessed.

If a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, the same would seem to be true in these days of a political doctrine. Nothing more curiously illustrating the abandonment of all consistency has lately appeared than the publication and indorsement by Mr. GREELEY'S organ of a pronounced free-trade letter from R. M. T. HUNTER, based entirely on the reports of DAVID A. WELLS, and written at the solicitation of AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Dix, Kernan, and the War.

It has heretofore been shown in these columns that every vote cast by FRANCIS KERNAN while in Congress was against the war measures of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. There has been no effort made to deny these votes. But to offset them, and to convince the people that Mr. KERNAN was a patriot and not a traitor, a war Democrat, and not "an envenomed Copperhead," as Mr. GREELEY called him on more than one occasion, the coalition papers have quoted largely from his speeches in 1861 and 1862. It is not the speech, but the vote, that tells. But even the speeches, as the *Tribune* prints them, are the best evidence we can have of Mr. KERNAN'S perfidy to war pledges, and his ability to mouth sentiments which he repudiates in his heart.

We have already said that Mr. KERNAN secured an election to Congress in 1862 on the strength of those speeches which the *Tribune* quotes with such a flourish of trumpets. They were supplemented by personal pledges to support the Administration. The speeches quoted prove our point. What the nature of these pledges were may be judged by the following letter, which was written and printed at Mr. KERNAN'S home before his second Congressional canvass, as will be seen from the date:

NEW-HARTFORD, Jan. 2, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed with some curiosity the discussion which has arisen concerning the pledge given by Mr. FRANCIS KERNAN before the election of 1862 to induce Republicans to vote for him. My interest has been the more to perceive the quibblings and denials made by the *Observer* in Mr. K.'s behalf, from the fact that the pledge you refer to was shown to me, and was employed as an argument to induce me, in the election of 1862, to support Mr. KERNAN for Congress.

It happened, in the Fall of 1862, that persistent efforts were made to draw me into the support of Mr. KERNAN. On one occasion during the canvass, I was invited to go to Mr. KERNAN'S office, but declined; but Mr. KERNAN met me elsewhere in Utica, and had a conversation with me, in which he labored to secure my support, and by profuse protestations to induce me to believe that he would, if elected to Congress, faithfully and steadily support the present Administration in its war measures and policy, without regard to the position of his party. He went in his promises to such an extent as to convey the impression that he would act with the Administration men in Congress in sustaining the President, without qualification and at all events. On the same day Mr. JOSEPH A. SHEARMAN handed to me a written pledge in Mr. KERNAN'S handwriting, which I carefully read. It expressed more briefly the ideas Mr. KERNAN had orally stated. Subsequently, and a few days previous to the last Fall's election, Mr. JOSEPH A. SHEARMAN read the same pledge in my hearing. J. FRENCH.

These pledges, thus vehemently given, were deliberately broken in every vote that Mr. KERNAN cast in Congress. He conducted the canvass of '64 by seeking to convey the impression that the pledges were never made at all, and then arguing to justify his anti-war votes and speeches. In the very Convention that nominated him, he made a speech, in which occurred these significant passages:

"The men who are now in power [the Lincoln Administration, which he had pledged himself to support under all circumstances] cannot save the Union or give us peace under their policy. * * * Can the people approve of the continuance of this desolating war for the sole purpose of extirpating the institutions which the States have a right to preserve? Will they continue to furnish men and money until the rebellious States submit to make such Constitutions as we dictate to them? We would not submit to such dictation ourselves. Shall we compel others to do so?"

That was on Sept. 30, 1864, after Gettysburg, after Atlanta, after the Wilderness, when Northern patriots could already see the glorious end that came within six months. From that date on Mr. KERNAN traveled Oneida County day and night, libeling and denouncing LINCOLN, declaring the war "a fraud and a failure," and speaking on platforms which bore such mottoes as these: "Down with Lincoln!" "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God!" While this was going on in Oneida County, Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, on Oct. 25, resigned his seat in the Congress with Mr. KERNAN, because, as he said in his letter, he was a war Democrat, while his constituency were for peace on any terms with the rebels. What shall we think of Mr. KERNAN, who left no stone unturned to secure his seat a second time, on the exact reversal of Mr. STEBBINS' position? KERNAN'S constituency were for the war and the Union, while KERNAN himself was for peace on any terms with the rebels. If Mr. STEBBINS was a patriot, what must KERNAN have been? His constituency told him their opinion of him when they cast 1,115 majority against him. That was their method of dealing with a man who had secured an election from them by voluntarily giving pledges which he meant from the first to break.

The Convention which nominated Mr. Kernan in 1864 adopted a platform which indorsed the Chicago platform of that year. That platform contained this remarkable and memorable plank:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, justice, humanity and liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of those hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored, &c.

These sentiments, which Mr. KERNAN so unreservedly adopted as his own in every public utterance, did the rebel cause more good, as the rebels have often borne witness, than a dozen victories. They undoubtedly prolonged the war. Now, where stood Gen. DIX at that critical time? He was a Democrat as well as KERNAN. Was he, too, aiding and abetting treason in the South, by fostering treason at the North? We remember that there were thousands of Democrats who were as mortified and humiliated over the result of the Chicago Convention, as, latterly, an equally large number have been mortified and humiliated over the Baltimore Convention. Their sentiments were as thoroughly outraged at Chicago as at Baltimore. These honest war Democrats held a meeting in New-York City on the 1st of November, 1864, whence Copperheads were excluded, and with which only Copperheads did not sympathize. The name of JOHN A. DIX stands second on the call for that meeting "of all who deny that the Democratic Party was fairly represented at Chicago, who believe that cessation of hostilities should begin with Southern traitors, and who are determined to save the Union whole and entire, at any sacrifice, at all hazards." This was the way these Democrats treated Lincoln's Administration and the war:

Resolved, That while we admit occasional acts of weakness in the Administration, we accept the consequent duty of supporting it and strengthening it without regard to party. We favor the employment of the most vigorous measures for the restoration of the Union, with its obligations unaltered and its integrity unimpaired. Believing the war in defense of our laws and liberties to be eminently just, we see no reason to suspend it until its object shall have been accomplished. Knowing that mere delay strengthens the rebels by enabling them to enforce their conscriptions, to complete their fortifications, fill their store-houses and replenish their armies; and we consider that all legitimate means of honorable warfare may be employed in its aid. * * * We therefore urge our fellow-Democrats to sustain the Government as it exists, and to support in the coming election the candidates that express these views.

Gen. DIX was the principal speaker at that meeting. His speech was worth one hundred thousand men to the Union cause. Here is a sample of it:

"We can have no companionship with this infidelity to the country and the Democratic Party; we repudiate the action of the Chicago Convention as untrue to all the obligations of duty, and as a misrepresentation of the feelings and opinions of those for whom it assumes to speak.

We hold that no Democrat should support the nominee of the Chicago Convention or the policy it has proclaimed, believing as we do that such a co-operation would place us in the same relation to the country that the Federalists stood in the days of their decline, as opponents of the war of 1812. When the existing war, with its dangers, its trials, its sufferings, and its excitements, has passed away, we believe that no man can have any greater cause for regret than that of having supported a candidate for the highest honors of the Republic who is bound by the declarations put forth as the basis of his action, to ask rebels with arms in their hands to grant us 'a cessation of hostilities.'"

This is history that we are writing. We have cited a black page and a page of unsullied whiteness. It is for New-York to choose which she will identify with her own history.

Here is a man seeking to be elected Governor of our State who is proven to have once violated pledges of the most solemn and sacred import, freely given, and violated them that he might stab the Government he was sent to Congress to support. It was in the nature of a contract—Mr. KERNAN saw fit to trample that contract in the mud. In ordinary business transactions would you trust, a second time, a man who had once proved himself utterly untrustworthy?

The October Elections and the South.

The October elections are full of significance for every section of the country, for they notoriously turned on national issues. But they possess peculiar meaning for the South, and no portion of the Republic can take their lesson to heart with more certain profit. In the October elections we include not only those in the three Western and one great Middle State, which declared their unfaltering adhesion to the Republican Party and its principles, but the election in Georgia as well, in which a coalition victory was made to assume a greater magnitude by fraud and violence. The Georgia election came first, and we trust the people of the South clearly understand that the history of that election contributed very largely to the result in those that followed. The declaration emphatically made by the voters who rolled up the heavy majorities for the Republican Party in the Northern States, is that the party in whose interest and with whose connivance the Georgia outrages were prepetrated can never obtain control of the National Government. The change in its candidates, the assumption of the "Liberal" platform, the cloak of professed abandonment of its previous professions, are of no avail. Perhaps the Republican Party will at some future time be dissolved and its place be assumed by a new organization; but so long as it is the party representing equality and freedom throughout the whole country, and its opponents show by their acts that these ends are not sincerely sought by them, so long the Republican Party will be kept in power, and its rival's claims will be steadily and firmly rejected.

The elections of Tuesday last are a distinct protest against the deceptive doctrine of reconciliation with a class who themselves remain still unreconciled to the fundamental principles established by the war. Secession was not the only ruinous heresy destroyed by the war; the atrocious idea that one class in a republic can deprive another class of their equal rights—the main heresy for which the minor one of secession was asserted and maintained in the field—was also doomed. And the American people, when they placed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the Constitution, recorded their solemn determination to resist both by the whole force of the nation. They have now conceded to those lately in arms every right of citizenship; but they will not admit that class to power in the National Government until the old hostility to equal rights is practically and completely renounced. No pretension of reconciliation will be anything but a hollow political device until that inevitable, unalterable condition is complied with.

This fact presents a clear case of duty to really patriotic and intelligent Southern men. It shows them at once that the violence and extreme injustice of the Georgia Democrats is as vain as it is in bad faith, and that the candid support of Republican principles is the only possible means of setting all questions growing out of the war at rest, and restoring their section to perfect accord with the active, prosperous, growing States of the Union. Is there any reason why this support should not be rendered with entire self-respect? The question is answered by hundreds of the ablest and most public-spirited men of the South, who are laboring with earnestness for the success of President GRANT. Why should they not receive the co-operation of all the Southerners who prefer the real welfare of the whole country, and especially of their own States, to the gratification of party prejudices or resentments, growing out of a struggle now irrevocably decided? The Republican Party is a national party. It represents the principles on which the country must be governed for many years to come, and which can never be reversed while the nation remains a republic. It has voluntarily removed from the body of the Southern people every disability imposed as a consequence of the war. It has welcomed and honored those Southern men who have accepted the results of the war. If it has had among its members some corrupt and greedy men, who have robbed and persecuted the South, it certainly enjoys no monopoly of them now. It is the "carpet-baggers" of Louisiana who are the most enthusiastic modern Democrats, and the Greeleyites count on the help of such as these to give them the only Southern States they are likely to get. What, then, would contribute so much to the unity of national feeling as the support of the national party by the best men of the South? Our opponents say it is time all questions connected with the war were settled. We agree to that, and this is the best way to settle them, and the only way to settle them forever.

Two-Story Street-Cars.

As New-York increases in population and in area, the vexed problem of local transportation becomes more and more perplexing. Year by year the long lines of dwelling-houses stretch away further and further toward the Harlem River, marking the steady march of that resistless army of occupation whose frequent outposts now dot all the country to the northward of Central Park. The time is not far distant—probably within the life-time of a majority of our readers—when every foot of the island, from the Battery to Westchester, will be built up, and occupied in its uppermost portion, then as now, by people who do business in the lower part of the City, and who will need to journey to and from their homes at least twice a day. This, considering that the extreme length of the island is close on fourteen miles, or one-half further than from New-York to Newark, must involve a terrible waste of time, money, and patience, if not of health, unless our means of communication shall be vastly improved.

That this will come to pass some time or other no one, of course, can reasonably doubt. Our efforts in that direction hitherto have certainly not been reassuring, but the pressure of absolute necessity must eventually secure the relief which our sluggish law-givers deny to mere convenience. Some day or other a steam railway from end to end of the Island—under-ground, viaduct, arcade, or all three—will be an accomplished fact; and if not our children, our children's children may live to ride upon it. It is not posterity, which, as Sir BOYLE ROCHE very properly observed, has done nothing for us, that we are concerned for, so much as for ourselves. Even were an under-ground railway begun at once, it must be many years before it could be completed, and in the meantime the miseries of our up-town residents would go on, and be daily augmenting. What we should aim at now, therefore, is to alleviate, as far as possible, the troubles we cannot hope immediately to cure; in other words, set ourselves at work to devise such improvements in our present imperfect means of transportation as will make them at least endurable.

Such improvements are many and obvious. We have before suggested the usefulness of cross-town omnibuses. A line of such running say through Twenty-third-street directly across, or from the foot of Twenty-third-street east to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street or Forty-second-street, west, ought to pay handsomely. The proprietors of the present Twenty-third-street line would find their profit, we should think, in such an experiment, for which they might easily secure an extension of their franchise. Cross-town lines of cars, too, we should have much more frequently, and above all, that transfer system of tickets which almost every other American city has insisted on.

But it is only minor difficulties which would be thus remedied. Our main trouble arises, as everybody knows, from the horrible overcrowding of the cars which traverse the City lengthwise. On many of the lines this amounts not only to an annoyance but to a positive hardship, if not a prolific source of disease. Nor would a law restricting the number of passengers to the number of seats altogether meet the case, for that would be to make the accommodation altogether inadequate to the needs of the public. On some of the roads it is claimed that at certain hours of the day cars are run as fast and as frequently as is physically possible, and yet they are all crowded to overflowing. To solve this problem, we may take a hint from our English cousins, who, resisting with what the French call insular stubbornness the introduction of street-cars so long and so violently, have at length, in adopting them, improved on their model. This is by the simple plan of putting seats upon the roof—so relieving the pressure on the inside, and, in our climate for nearly three parts of the year, offering much the pleasanter position. An English engineer, it is even said, has invented a car, designed in this way, to carry twenty-two passengers and to be drawn by only one horse.

And why should not our omnibuses be similarly arranged? They are constructed to carry twelve passengers—six on a side. Yet hardly an omnibus comes down-town in the morning, or goes up in the evening, that does not carry, in addition to its full sitting complement, at least five persons standing uncomfortably inside, often as many as eight or nine, and two or three perched precariously on the arched roof. Why should not these eight or twelve extra passengers, who pay for seats, be provided with them upon the top? The strain upon the horses would be no greater, probably not so great, and the comfort of the passengers very much increased.

These are suggestions we make because they ought to be made, not because we hope to see them heeded or followed. Our public is so used to being imposed upon in these and kindred matters, that it has grown rather to like it apparently, and certainly those who cater for it are quite willing to abide by this weak and accommodating spirit. But it is a comfort sometimes to show that we know what we ought to get, even if we do not get it, and so we make this protest in much the same spirit as that which prompts FENTON'S Professor to take a dreary delight in contemplating his delusive tables of pleasing but impossible majorities.

A Virginia Vendetta.

Filial piety is a virtue that has always commanded the esteem and reverence of men. It is not Eneas slaying Turnus by fraud and treachery, after the Latin hero has surrendered, that one loves to contemplate, but Eneas bearing his old father into safety from the flames of burning Troy. That is a much more pleasing picture, and better calculated for the improvement of ingenious youth. Especially nowadays, and in our own country where youthful independence sometimes degenerates into contempt of parental authority, and even indifference to the parental person, filial piety can hardly be too highly commended or too assiduously fostered. But, on the other hand, there is such a thing as carrying it too far. No proper-minded son will care to associate with his father's murderer. He is even to be applauded for exhausting every legitimate means of bringing the assassin to punishment. But when he constitutes himself his deceased parent's avenger, and goes about shooting and being shot indefinitely through a number of successive generations, he is scarcely to be held a desirable member of society.

This, however, is a view of filial obligations which appears to prevail quite extensively at the South, and is shared, we regret to say, by young Mr. TARDY, of Virginia. Several months ago Mr. WILLIAM H. WARD, of the same State, and a neighbor, in fact, of young Mr. TARDY'S father, had occasion to kill the latter gentleman. A Virginia jury, of course, exonerated Mr. WARD from blame for this sad but chivalric necessity, and the slayer went his ways in peace. Whether his dreams were troubled by apprehensions of the surviving TARDYS, or whether the inaction of these allayed his fears, is not recorded. The event proved that if Mr. CHARLES TARDY verified his name by being slow in his vengeance, he likewise confirmed the familiar proverb by being remarkably sure. It was not until Tuesday of last week that he conveyed to Mr. WARD, in an unmistakable manner, his sense of the impropriety of the latter's conduct. The two gentlemen, it appears, met on that day at Cheerless' Ford, on Staunton River, and what is called in the South a "rencontre" ensued, in which Mr. WARD had the dexterity to stop three of Mr. TARDY'S pistol bullets, and to be mortally wounded in consequence.

So much is positively known. How this result came about is variously reported by the only two witnesses of the "rencontre." Mr. TARDY avers that when he came to cross the ford he discerned Mr. WARD, just landed on the other side, "turning his horse across the road as if to prevent his crossing"—an undertaking, it must be admitted, of remarkable enterprise—and making other movements which, to Mr. TARDY'S practiced eye, indicated the speedy pistol. Upon these hints Mr. TARDY acted, drew his own weapon, and, with great presence of mind, discounted his adversary's intentions, whatever they may have been, by depositing a dispiriting amount of cold lead in various parts of his person. Mr. WARD, on the contrary, states that when he saw Mr. TARDY behind him, he "had no idea of a difficulty, as the latter was riding quite leisurely and whistling a tune." Appearances, however, are deceptive, and music not always a foe to treason and stratagem, as Mr. WARD speedily discovered by receiving what he mildly calls "his first intimation of a hostile intention" in the shape of a ball in the back of the head, speedily followed by two others in the shoulder and the back. He further says that he had no pistol, and altogether shows himself to have been an utterly unfit person to organize and carry out a model *vendetta*.

Mr. TARDY has been arrested, as a decent formality we suppose, preparatory to being exonerated in turn and discharged, as a target for the pistols of Mr. WARD'S surviving relatives. These in turn we may expect to see slaughtered by other vengeful TARDYS, and so

"The battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,"

will shortly blossom into a good old-fashioned Southern feud. But are not these things getting to be something like anachronisms? Is it not time for even Virginia juries to remember that the law of the land forbids murder absolutely, and makes no exceptions in favor of chivalric choler or filial devotion? However pleasant and consoling it may be for afflicted sons to pistol the paternal eliminator, it is a comfort which public policy must reluctantly deny them.

MINOR TOPICS.

If ever there was a good example of the kettle calling the pots black, it was afforded by the *World* yesterday. In an article referring to the infliction of the interviewing process upon Mr. FROUDE, the writer scoffs at such proceedings in the loftiest manner, and asks whether, when such deeds are done, *Martin Chuzzlewit* can rightly be deemed a burlesque on our manners. Not four months have elapsed since poor Mr. GLADSTONE, being interrogated in the House of Commons as to whether he had really written a letter, alleged to be his, to our contemporary's London agent, explained in faltering tones that the missive in question was squeezed out of him in an access of agonized apprehension brought on by an offer on the part of "Piccadilly" to interview him, a statement which met from his audience unmistakable indications that any action was excusable on the part of a man laboring under a threat so terrible.

To be caught at the top of a chimney one hundred feet high is not one of the ordinary contingencies of life. But if any of our readers look forward to such an experience they are recommended either to hold fast to the apparatus provided for their descent, or else to wear woolen stockings, which may be easily unraveled. It was by the latter precaution that an ingenious Scotch chimney builder escaped giving an involuntary reproduction of St. Simeon Stylites, without, perhaps, the patience or the piety. Being about to descend for the night from his lofty perch he discovered, to his consternation, that the rope by which he was to get down had fallen to the ground. In this dilemma, he first resorted to his friends below, who at once put in motion the various futile but good-natured devices to which friends under such circumstances usually resort. One was for throwing up a stone with a cord attached; another wanted to build up a stairway inside to the top of the chimney. One after another of these sagacious expedients was tried and failed, and the prospect seemed fair that the luckless chimney builder would spend an uncomfortable night on his turret. At last, however, the bright thought occurred to him of unraveling his stockings. The yarn, happily, reached the ground, a small cord was attached to it and this drawn up, secured in turn a stout rope—just as we read in the wonderful prison escapes—and the "courageous and ingenious chimney builder," we read, "descended in safety, to the great satisfaction of the hundreds assembled on the spot," and not a little, it may be imagined, to his own. But if ever after he wears any but woolen stockings of the longest and raveliest pattern he is surely the most ungrateful as well as the most improvident of chimney builders.

The Brooklyn Ferry Managers would confer a favor on the public, by establishing a system of rather more rigid espionage, than that which at present prevails over the passengers whom they carry. Their conveyances are, when crowded, apt to be, at the best, rather trying to the olfactory organs, but when the company present includes, as it too often does, highly odoriferous mendicants intent on obstrusively thrusting their claims upon their fellow-passengers, the situation of the latter becomes too unpleasant to be endured with equanimity by ordinary poor humanity.

Photography is expediting work of enlightenment in Asia. The Governor-General of Turkistan having learnt that the Khan of Kokhand, a great chieftain of that Province, desired to have photographic portraits taken of himself and family, dispatched to him a Russian officer who is a skilful photographer. M. Krivisif, the gentleman in question, received, to his surprise, a somewhat chilling reception. He delivered the Governor-General's compliments, and proceeded formally to explain the special object of his journey, which had, no doubt, already reached the Khan's ears. In reply, the Khan observed that it was forbidden by their religion, more especially that portion of it known as "the law of Chariat" to indulge in any sort of picture or representation. That when he had expressed the desire for photographs, it was at a period of popular rejoicing—a period of Saturnalia, it may be presumed, when the law of Chariat is at a discount—but that the time had now gone by. M. Krivisif was at first so staggered at this explanation that he was on the point of saying: "Well, in this case, I better hasten back to the Governor-General," when it suddenly occurred to him to suggest that perhaps the prohibition of the law of Chariat did not extend to the process of photography, and it might not be wicked to see how the thing is done. After a moment's reflection, the Khan said: "Stay and rest here for a day or two, and then you can show me." Accordingly, two days afterward, he was summoned at 7 o'clock and kept hard at work on a broiling morning till 11, when he could stand it no longer. The Khan was delighted; everybody about his Court was panting for *carles de visite*, and seemed entirely to have forgotten all about religion and the law of Chariat, so far at least as photography was concerned.

Everybody who has laughed over that amusing play, "La Vie Parisienne," must recall the droll scenes where the *jeune elegant* insists upon usurping the functions of the *laquais de place*, whom he finds waiting at the railway terminus for the Swedish Baron and Baroness who easily fell into the pit prepared for them. The Parisian police have lately discovered that much more dangerous false guides than the would-be adorer of the above-mentioned Baronne are about. It has come to their knowledge that plausible "touts" lie in wait for victims, both rural French and foreign, at the railway depots; they volunteer their services at a ludicrously low rate, and are accepted; but those who avail themselves of their services have not in the end any particular cause to congratulate themselves on the cheapness of their bargain. The touts are in league with third-class restaurant-keepkeepers, proprietors of *café concert*, and hack-drivers, and between these sharks the unhappy tourist comes off pretty badly. Being convoyed to the establishments mentioned, he is assured that they are among the first in Paris, and whatever doubts, based on their indifferent appointments, he may entertain, are naturally dissipated when a bill worthy of the *Maison Dorée* makes its appearance.

BREAKING UP.

Desperation of Tribune Managers and their Democratic Allies—Greeley and Reid to be Thrown Overboard—The Democrats Selling Off their Torches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A gentleman who arrived here today from Ohio and Indiana says that the belief is very current in those States among leading Republicans that a remarkable change in the course of the New-York *Tribune* may soon be looked for, if not before the Presidential election, then immediately afterward. One of these reports, based upon the statement of a gentleman who conversed with a *Tribune* manager less than two weeks ago, is that upon Greeley's defeat they will instantly change front, throw Greeley and Reid overboard, and tender the management of the *Tribune* to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, for the purpose of saving the influence of their weekly paper, the subscriptions to which mostly expire within the next four months, and three-fourths of which they will certainly lose, unless some change like this is made. Mr. Greeley is known to contemplate retiring from journalism, whether elected or not; and upon being condoled with by a friend upon the result of Tuesday's elections, is said to have remarked that it would give him the long sought for opportunity of completing his literary labors.

ABANDONING THE FIELD.

The Democrats are everywhere showing signs of giving up the political contest. Privately they give up here on all sides, and can raise no money nor organize work. As an example of what is being done in many places in a less prompt and demonstrative way, but none the less effectual, Erie, Penn., is worthy of mention. As soon as it became known that Buckalew was beaten, so the report says, the Buckalew Greeley Democrats broke up their organization and sold their torches to the Republicans, who the next night were to turn out in greater force than ever before, and needed a new supply of torches. The lumber which the Democrats had put in stands, and some on hand for the same purpose, but not yet used, was all disposed of at the same time. The disaffected Republicans try to keep up better courage, and are disposed to lay their disasters to the failure of Democrats to contribute their share to the work of the coalition. A general smash-up of the "confederation" seems to be impending.

The Georgia Farce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Presuming that a few facts respecting the *modus operandi* in producing "glorious victories" in Georgia would be interesting to your readers, I offer the following statement: I have resided in Georgia during the last six years, and may be presumed to know something of matters that have come within my own cognizance. If any one is disposed to doubt the correctness of my statements, I can refer them to distinguished champions of the opposite cause residing in this city.

My object in correcting the false ideas of the opposition papers is solely for the purpose of arousing the friends of the cause to more determined efforts to prevent the success of the new Democracy; and not with the faintest idea of inducing professional liars to correct their unblushing falsehoods. This election is triumphantly quoted as an evidence of the vast height which the "tidal wave" has reached, in its opposition to "carpet-bagism." Now, do these cockerel editors forget that in the year 1868 a precisely similar triumph was achieved for the rebel Democracy? Then, as now, it was the "knock-down and drag-out" argument that prevailed in causing these "glorious triumphs." Precisely such a triumph might be obtained in Massachusetts by using similar means. We have in Georgia 100,000 white voters, of whom 40,000 are Republicans; and 90,000 colored voters, of whom 80,000 are Republicans, making in all 120,000 good Republican voters in Georgia, if free suffrage was allowed. In the Spring of 1868 we gave a majority for the Constitution of 17,000 votes—30,000 of our Republican voters staying away from the polls. In the Fall of 1868 the tables were turned, so that the rebels had a majority of 44,000 votes. Now, was this a protest of Georgia against carpet-bag rule, when our State Government had hardly commenced operations? Nay, verily; but it was a protest of the Kuklux Klans against Republicanism. No sooner was the Spring election over than these bands of fiends from the bottomless pit, sprang up and covered the land like the frogs of Egypt, and a reign of terror was speedily introduced. In our county, out of 1,700 Republican votes, but one was cast for Gen. Grant. In another county, out of 600 or 700 Republican votes, not one was cast for Gen. Grant. In our Senatorial District, out of 3,000 Republican votes, only eighty-six were cast for Grant. In another county, out of 1,500 Republican votes, only 150 were cast for Grant. In another county, out of 700 Republican votes, but three were cast for Grant. And so throughout the State. Now, the "tidal wave" it seems commenced rising long before its originators applied themselves to their herculean task of imitating Mrs. Partington in trying to mop out the Atlantic.

For four and a half years past I have not been allowed to vote the Republican ticket although I am not a colored man. No Republican in our county, be he black or white, can with safety attempt to vote as he wishes. For further proof on this point I would refer your readers to my recent work on the South, entitled, *The Black Man of the South and the Rebels*, which contains the sworn testimony of numerous individuals to these election outrages, and all the particulars respecting the condition of the black man and his diabolical treatment by the rebels. In conclusion, allow me to say that not until last Summer and Fall, when Gen. Grant wisely enforced the Kuklux bill, has it been safe for a Republican to go about unarmed. My house is situated on the public highway, and for years I was I ignorant of the beneficial effects of a sound night's slumber, not a night passing without my being disturbed by the unearthly noises made around me. Often have I sprang from my bed at the hour of midnight, grasped my rifle and ran to the window to repel an apprehended assault. But after the arrest of the murderous Kuklux by Gen. Grant, the remainder of these gentry became mild as a lamb, and all fear was banished from my heart. It is for this reason that I advocate the election of Gen. Grant, and deprecate that of Horace Greeley. If the latter event should occur, no Union man's life at the South would be safe for an instant. It was so understood if Seymour had been elected, and it will prove none the less true if Greeley is elected.

Yours, respectfully, CHAS. STEARNS.

OLD HOUSES.

The Prisons of the Revolutionary War.

Four Still Survive—The North Dutch Church, the Middle Dutch Church, the Provost Prison and the Rhinelander Sugar-House.

By far the gloomiest pages in the annals of New-York are those which contain the record of the British occupation from the 15th of September, 1776, to the 1st day of April, 1783. Washington after the disastrous battle of Brooklyn Heights, fell back to Harlem, and the British, under Sir William Howe, poured into the City, bringing with them a considerable number of prisoners. The British General ordered these to be confined in the churches of the dissenting sects, but these not proving sufficient, he gave directions that the three sugar-houses which the City then boasted, should be seized for the purpose. These were the one in Liberty-street, belonging to Mr. Livingstone, who was particularly obnoxious to the British as the dissenters' champion; the one in Thames-street, the property of John Cortlandt, and the one at the corner of Rose and Duane streets, belonging to Mr. Rhinelander. There were other store-houses at the lower end of the City, in the vicinity of the Whitehall Dock, which could and would in all probability have been made available. But hardly had the British taken possession, than the great fire burst forth, destroying everything from the Livingstone store-house, down by the Whitehall Dock, to far beyond Thames-street. Nothing was left standing in Broadway except the Kennedy mansion, occupied by Sir Henry Clinton. Cortlandt's sugar-house in Thames-street, was burned to the ground before it could be occupied by prisoners, and the fire was finally checked by the exertions of British sailors from the fleet, and specially from the flag-ship Asia. This calamity was at first ascribed to the desperate patriotism of some Continentals who remained in the City, but more accurate research has proved that it was accidental, and that it was occasioned by the carelessness of some women, wives of English soldiers, who lighted a wood fire in the Livingstone store-house to cook their food, and left the place without extinguishing it. Brands fell upon the floor and kindled the planks, and a wind from the south-east fanned the flames to such a height that, in the confusion attending the occupation, it was found impossible to prevent them from spreading to the neighboring structures. The direct consequence of this conflagration was to greatly diminish the localities where prisoners could be placed, and the result was that they were crowded together with so awful a disregard of humanity that confluent small-pox burst out among them and scourged the whole town. The watchful patriots held the surrounding country, and prevented all supplies from reaching the miserable inhabitants. There was little food and less fuel, and the Winters were so severe that two years in succession the Hudson River and the Bay were frozen over, and one year so solidly as to admit of the passage of artillery. It was a terrible time. The small-pox raged with a fury resembling the plagues of the Middle Ages. There was no business, no activity, save in the occasional arrival of a vessel from England or France laden with dry goods and delicacies. The wretched inhabitants died of cold and hunger in the streets, just as the prisoners rotted in their dens. Then the English authorities, scared at the horrible mortality among the citizens, established prison-ships, the Prince and the Jersey, where new horrors were perpetrated upon the patriot prisoners. And amid all this misery there was an upper crust of frivolity and fashion bewilderingly brilliant. The theatres were never better supported, and there was an endless round of balls, ridottos, masquerades and dinners. Many of the wealthiest merchants remained unshaken in their devotion to the English throne, and persisted in remaining in the gangreened City with their wives and daughters, showing the most splendid hospitality to the British officers, whom they regarded as protectors. The Episcopalian churches were unpolluted, and the pews every Sunday were occupied by glittering throngs of Captains and Colonels and fair Americans. The small-pox was a thing to jest about. Everybody was vaccinated, and the phases of the process offered a diverting subject for conversation between the beaus of Britain and the belles of the colony. The Baroness Riedesel, in her interesting memoirs, records the fact that the smallest infants were vaccinated, and that people used to go out of the City if possible, even in the depth of Winter so as to insure the result, taking up their quarters in the deserted country-seats of their quondam friends and comrades. Meat was forty cents a pound, wood impossible sums a cord, but there was no lack of good Madeira and brandy for the gentlemen, and brocaded silks were sold at remarkably moderate prices whenever a vessel came from Europe into the melancholy harbor, desolate of all sail save those that wooed the breeze under the British Jack. It was a most wretched time, and yet, singular to relate, of those horrible prisons whence came the pestilence, there are extant no less than four. Still survive the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William, which received 800 prisoners; the Middle Dutch Church, into which the elegant Sir William Howe crammed 3,000 martyrs; the Provost Prison, now the Hall of Records, slightly altered, in 1831, for its present purpose, and the old Rhinelander Sugar-house, now used by Mr. Derrickson to store paper materials. Of these, the Middle Dutch Church, which has been used by Uncle Sam for a post-office since 1844, is the only one that is doomed. It was acquired for the sum of $200,000, of which the merchants of New-York contributed one-quarter, and there is some hope entertained that the Government will be generous with the City, and allow the ground to be redeemed for the sum which was paid, so that a noble Chamber of Commerce may be erected, which shall, in some way or other, either by frescoes or by friezes, commemorate the striking events with which the place is indissolubly associated. The wooden cupola has been removed within the past month, to the great grief of those who knew that Benjamin Franklin had from its eminence directed those experiments in electricity which were the germ out of which sprang Morse's telegraphic system. But a series of frescoes by Victor Nehlig, or a frieze in *mezzo relievo* from the hand of Ward, will tell the story of Franklin much more forcibly than the rotten old cupola which for prudential reasons has been removed. This church was erected by the Consistory in the year 1726, by the architect David Jamison, at an expense of nearly $10,000. When Sir William Howe lodged 8,000 prisoners within its walls, the whole of the interior was gutted. The food supplied to the patriots was of the quality that might be expected from the person who supplied it. This was the infamous Loring, who had given his wife to the English Commander-in-Chief on condition of having the position of Commissary of Subsistence to the prisoners. The diseases that broke out among them in consequence of the food and the crowded quarters were so fearful that the reality, as described by eye-witnesses, exceeds the imaginative horrors of the Bolgias of Dante's *Inferno*. No provision was made for the offices of nature, and the whole floor of the Church was one caked mass of dead, dying, excrement, and vermin. A sufferer who was paroled after a few months of agony, wrote an account of the place, in which he describes the stench, and the misery, and the starvation as supernatural. Men of iron nerves who went in there came out almost idiots, and, to the last day of their lives, would dream that they were back in the hideous den, and would wake utterly unmanned and trembling convulsively. It was so certainly the great centre from which the small-pox escaped to rage over the City, that the prisoners were discharged from it and taken on board the prison-ships, where they were hardly a grain better off. But the place was purified, the planking torn up, tan laid down, and a riding-school established for the recruits of the English light-horse. So it remained until the year of grace 1783, when the English went to their ships. The place was at first regarded with such shudders that it was abandoned, so to speak; but finally, after five years had passed away, it was resolved to restore it to its first high estate, and repairs were commenced. In July, 1790, it was reopened for public worship, and attended with feelings of the most exalted kind by the largest audience ever assembled within its walls. From that date its occupation was religious until 1844, when Dr. Livingston preached the last sermon ever to be heard within its walls. It had for some time been greatly embarrassed by debt, as its pews were unoccupied, its people having gone up-town, and its assumption by Uncle Sam was felt as a great relief.

The North Dutch Church was built by the Consistory in 1767. The pillars were very heavy and elaborately carved, more especially those supporting the roofs of the galleries. The pulpit was of mahogany, and a wonderful piece of Dutch carving imported from the Netherlands. When the English arrived the piers were torn down, the pulpit was sent to London as a free-will offering, and a floor was laid from gallery to gallery, forming an upper story. The wood of the piers was sold at public auction for fuel. Eight hundred prisoners were then stowed away, and appear to have suffered much less than the unfortunates in the Middle Dutch Church and in the Sugar-house in Liberty-street, which, having been torn down years ago, cannot form any part of the present article, as it concerns only those that remain standing. When the English retired the congregation purified their church, restored the piers, tore away the boarding of the upper floor, and recommenced the services of the Lord. The building still retains its clerical character, and is famous throughout the world as the scene of the Fulton noon prayer-meetings. The anniversaries are crowded to a degree beyond expectation, and there is every prospect that this church has taken a new lease of life, which is likely to endure, being unaffected by any local cause or changed condition of its surroundings. The curious in such matters may observe in the interior the marks of the bayonets which the British soldiery jabbed into the oak pillars, and may also notice the fine carving of the capitals, which an injudicious taste has covered with white paint.

The Provost Prison, now the Hall of Records, was at the time of the revolution a plain building of brown stone, with a high, sloping tiled roof and attic, with dormer windows. The portal was insignificant, the whole structure betokening strength rather than comeliness. The conquerors used it for the abode of their most distinguished prisoners, naval, military and civilian; indeed, one of the chambers to the north-east was called Congress Hall, from the character of its inmates. Ethan Allen, Major Travis, of the Virginian Horse, Judge Fell, of Bergen County, New-Jersey, Major Wynant Van Zandt, and other well-known gentlemen, had the melancholy honor of passing long days within the gloomy walls of this prison, which was under the charge of Capt. Cunningham, a sordid ruffian, who admitted that he had starved to death 2,000 prisoners by selling their rations. Judge Fell was arrested and confined in 1777, but after some months of misery was released on parole, through the efforts of Gen. Robertson, a former friend who had resided with him at Pensacola after the French war. This was the gentleman whom Cunningham used to show his guests as a damned rebel Judge. The superior intelligence and fortitude of the gentlemen confined here enabled them to insist on such hygienic measures as secured them from disease, and the deaths here were fairly attributable to want of food.

It was, therefore, the custom of the fortunates who obtained their freedom on parole to send a treat of food to the unhappy friends they left behind in their chamber. Judge Fell, when he was paroled, sent to his comrades a case of cheese and two cases of porter, and this was considered such a tremendous banquet that the question was gravely debated whether it should be saved and used sparingly or should be consumed in one grand and superb feast. The latter was adopted, owing in a great measure to the persuasive eloquence of Ethan Allen, who had a gigantic frame and was greatly troubled at the infinitesimal character of his rations. The porter and cheese were accordingly enjoyed at a grand thanksgiving supper, at which speeches were made and toasts drunk, and, surrounded by the prison walls, a glowing future was predicted in thundering tones of eloquence. Judge Fell's supper was one of the most marked events in that miserable den. After the evacuation the Provost Prison remained a prison, but being inconveniently small, it was in 1831 turned into the present Hall of Records. An ambitious architect turned it into a Greek temple by raising the roof and clapping on to the south front a Greek façade in the shape of six marble columns. To have everything in keeping, the exterior walls were plastered with stucco and painted in imitation of marble, and in the interior the ceiling was vaulted in the Norman gothic style. Since that time the marble columns have been stuccoed to be in keeping with the walls. The building has been found adequate for its present purpose, and very probably will remain untouched, and, it is to be hoped, free from further improvements.

The existence of another prison in the old Rhinelander Sugar-house was unsuspected until discovered by the research and the energy of that able antiquarian and historian, Charles I. Bushnell. In his inquiries into the records of the prison-ships Jersey and Prince, besides accumulating the most complete and interesting catalogue of facts and memoirs regarding them, he obtained information of prisoners who were confined in the Rose-street Sugar-house. One man was John Naugel, of Bergen County, New-Jersey, who seems to have been arrested by his neighbors for disloyalty because he took a newspaper. He resided in Herring township, and seems to have been the only man who took a paper in the whole of that locality. He was confined there in October, 1777. Another was Mr. Falconer, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Linsley, of Lafayette-place, the well-known physician. It may be conjectured from the fact that neither of these gentlemen were militants, that this prison was used for persons suffering under the stigma of patriotism, and they were confined here *pour encourager les autres*, unless they were of considerable importance. In that case they had to make the acquaintance of Capt. Cunningham, and pass the dismal portals of the Provost Prison. The sugar-house at present is in good condition, only what was the front is now the back, and from Duane-street the present front is so mingled with other buildings that it is not easy to distinguish it. But by passing through the court-yard on Rose street, and clambering a little, one is able to make out the outline of the place distinctly. It is sixty feet long by forty broad, and has six stories. It is very roughly built inside, there being no ceilings or plaster, nothing but the bare beams, which are only seven feet six inches from the floor. All the timbers are of English live oak, and so hard that carpenters can hardly saw it. One of the standing jokes of the establishment is to get hold of a carpenter and contract with him to do some repairs. Before ten minutes are over he invariably acknowledges the corn, and obtains a new agreement. Neither will the wood burn. It has scorched, and that is all, having evidently been deprived by time of all its elements, and reduced to pure carbon. Such was the case with the Royal Exchange in the great fire of London, which resisted for a long time both the flames and the wind, but at last kindled, and burned with brilliant flame, glowed with sodfreeing a heat that no one could come near it. The present back is very well built of the common brown sand-stone, which, cut with the cleavage, is admirably enduring, but cut against it is nearly worthless. The date of the building is marked in large iron letters across the front—1763. On one end there is painted in pitch a diamond, and on each side the letters I and S, which have been supposed to mean, "Indiane Sugare." The roof retains still the small shingles cut by hand, and the original chimneys yet stand. There is still an immense deal of wear in the old building, but the ground in that locality must sooner or later become very valuable, and then there will be an end of the Rhinelander Sugar-house. It is still the property of the Rhinelander family.

A Traveling Circus Seized for Debt.

From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 2.

We learn from our regular Oregon City correspondent, that as Wilson's circus, horses and band-wagon were passing through that town on the way to the State Fair yesterday morning, the Sheriff served an attachment of $3,500 and took possession of them. Omar Kingsley and the principal performers were en route to Salem by the cars. On Kingsley's arrival at the depot he was informed of the state of affairs, and went no further. Three years ago, it will be remembered, a lady named Riley had her arm fractured through the breaking down of the seats at Wilson's circus, at a performance in that city. She sued Wilson and obtained $3,000 damages. Wilson disclaimed any ownership, and the damages were not collected. This is the first appearance of the same circus since. Chas. E. Warren, Esq., the lady's lawyer, had, it appears, quietly waited events, and was on hand when they entered town yesterday morning. Mr. Kingsley being in a small place, where he is a stranger, is placed in a difficult position to procure bonds. It is a great loss to the company to be thus detained at State Fair time. The band-wagon and one other and about twenty horses are seized.

Goldsmith Maid and Occident in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The trot between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, which is to take place on the 16th inst., is attracting great attention. Pools are selling freely at $100 to $60, $70 and $75 in favor of Goldsmith Maid. As to time, 2:16 and 2:17 are the favorite figures against anything slower. Both horses were never in better condition.

THE HIGH BRIDGE PLOT.

Details of the Attempt to Wreck the Boonton Excursion-Train.

Statements of the Track-Walker and Bridge-Tender—The Investigation by the Railroad Officials.

The officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been investigating the circumstances connected with the recent attempt to throw a train off the high bridge west of Paterson. From what they have learned, it appears to have been one of the most diabolical acts that was ever committed in that locality. Whether it was designed for plunder, as the railroad officials think, or was intended to slaughter political opponents, as the Boonton Republicans think, cannot be positively known, but the facts show that in either case it was most fiendish and unprecedented. The "track-walker," whose name is John Heenan, says that he crossed the bridge on Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, and had passed the bridge-tender's cabin, when he accidentally turned and noticed the absence of a light in the cabin. He went back to see if there was anything wrong, when he noticed what he did not observe on his first crossing the spot, viz.: two large stones wedged in between the narrow-gauge rails in such a position as to throw the wheels off. He set to work with great haste to get the obstructions out of the way, for he momentarily expected the train from Paterson with the Boonton Grant and Wilson delegation, coming from the great torch-light parade. Finding he could not get the stones out alone, he went to the cabin of the bridge-tender, George McKeon, but could not get in. He then ran away and obtained the assistance of two other men, who helped him to smash the door in. They found McKeon lying on the floor with both hands bound behind, a sack over his head, and his mouth stuffed with a towel. He was at once released, and the obstructions on the track were removed before the arrival of the train. McKeon said that about 10 o'clock he was out inspecting the bridge and track, when six men came along and commenced a conversation with him. He went into his cabin, and two of them entered with him, the other four remaining outside. They asked him what time the Boonton train would be along, and he told them it would be there very soon. McKeon soon bent over to take off his boots, when the two men leaped upon him, and with the assistance of the others who then came in, bound him hand and foot. He screamed "murder," which caused them to stuff a towel into his mouth, and afterward to cover his head with a salt sack. They then went out, and, he supposes, placed the stones between the rails.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

PROMISE OF THIS EVENING.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the first time this season. Miss Kellogg is to personate *Lonora*, Señorita Sanz, *Azucena*; Signor Abrugnedo, *Manrico*; Signor Moriami, *De Luna*; and M. Coulon, *Ferrando*.... The season of opera-bouffe at the Olympic Theatre will be commenced this night. Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau, and most of the members of the new company, may be heard in "La Périchole"....At Wood's Museum a highly sensational drama, entitled "The Gambler's Crime," will this evening be produced.

BENEFIT REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Edward Hamann, formerly director of the Stadt Theatre, has been prostrated by an attack of epilepsy. The members of the company of the house in the past are making arrangements for a dramatic performance for his benefit. The performance is to occur at the Stadt Theatre in the course of the present week.

THE ART OF SINGING.

The growing taste for musical entertainments in the United States causes the presence in the country of a few professors of eminence to be a fit subject for congratulation. During the past few years American voices and talent have not been rare in Europe, and doubtless the supply for the Old World will be still larger when opportunities for receiving a thorough musical education are offered at home. The labors of teachers such as Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites cannot fail to swell the list of American *prime donne* to gratifying proportions. Mme. Gazzaniga has been the peer of the greatest lyric artists of the age, and Signor Albites has prepared for their public life most of the young ladies whose débuts, in past seasons, have disclosed the possession of gifts and accomplishments of no common order. The tidings that Mme. Gazzaniga still devotes herself to imparting the traditions of the pure Italian school of song to students of the vocal art, and that Signor Albites will continue throughout the Winter to direct with Mme. Gazzaniga the College of Music, promise fresh reinforcements for the corps of native vocalists.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

Installation in Baltimore Yesterday—Imposing Ceremonies.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—The installation of Bishop Bayley as the Archbishop of the Diocese of Baltimore took place today, with most imposing and solemn ceremonies. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and marched from the Archiepiscopal residence to the front of the Cathedral. In the procession were the following Bishops from the province of New-York: Most Rev. John McCloskey, Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuade, of Rockland, and the following from the Province of Baltimore: Right Revs. P. N. Lynch, of Charleston; Shanahan, of Harrisburg; Wood, of Philadelphia; Domenic, of Pittsburg; Gibbons, of Richmond; Persico, of Savannah; O'Hara, of Scranton; Becker, of Wilmington, and about 200 priests and seminarians. As the new archbishop entered the church, the Vicar-General, Father Dougherty, presented him the aspersorium and incensed him, after which the procession advanced to the sanctuary, followed by acolytes and altar boys. The local and visiting clergy were seated within the sanctuary, the acolytes and seminarians standing ontside of the railing and in the aisle. The Archbishop then ascended the platform of the altar, the Vicar-General singing versicles and offering prayer, after which the Archbishop was conducted to his Episcopal throne by the deacons of honor, the priests advancing one by one, kneeling before him and kissing his signet ring. The Archbishop then advanced to the altar, offered a prayer and returned to his throne. The grand pontifical mass was then sung by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, as celebrant; Father McConony, Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia, assisting as priest; Father Lyman, of Baltimore County, as deacon; Father Boyle, of Washington City, as sub-deacon, and Father McCallan as master of ceremonies. Fathers McManus and Lee acted as the deacons of honor to the bishop.

At the conclusion of the mass, Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, seated before the altar, invested the Archbishop with the pallium, kneeling before him, after which Bishop Wood addressed him as follows:

I sincerely regret that the honor falling upon me today has not been committed to older and better hands. We all lament the absence of the senior Bishop of this Archdiocese, the venerable Bishop of Wheeling, whose advanced years and whose labors in the Episcopacy, as well as personal qualities, have won our esteem and affection. I hope, therefore, that whatever errors I have committed in performing the duty imposed upon me will be pardoned. I have no counsel or admonition to give. Our relative positions make this unnecessary and superfluous. I may be allowed, however, to call your Grace's attention to the simple reflection that the pallium that I am about to place upon your shoulders, while it constitutes you in the fullness of your power, the metropolitan guide of the American Church, and places you in the position of one who is entitled to his esteem, to the seat of honor and precedence before all the Bishops and Archbishops of these United States, expresses a deeper, wider and more precious significance. I deliver to you the pallium taken from the body of Saint Peter and placed upon the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles. "I deliver it to you in the name and for the honor of the Holy Roman Church, as an emblem of perfect unity—of perfect faith, humility, charity and submission. In this sense then, Most Reverend Prelate, receive this pallium, and let me address you in the words of the prayer used at the consecration and blessing of the pallium, "Sit tibi hoc," &c.

Archbishop Bayley then advanced to the altar and took the prescribed oath of office, which was administered by Bishop Wood.

It was then announced that, by virtue of the power granted by the Holy Father, Pius IX., the Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, by the grace of God Archbishop of Baltimore, in the name of the Holy Father, granted to all here present an indulgence of 100 days, who prayed to Almighty God for the prosperity of our Most Holy Father, the Pope, and for our Most Holy Mother, the Church.

Archbishop Bayley then rose and proceeded to deliver a discourse without a text. He commenced by referring to a local reminiscence connected with the Cathedral and Diocese of Baltimore, the reciprocal duties of himself as Metropolitan and Archbishop of the diocese and clergy and congregation, and then dwelt somewhat at length on the issues of the day and the duty of the Church. His discourse was eminently practical, and touched upon the influence of the Press, and alluded to the war between Prussia and France, the irreligion of the leaders of the French Republic, the International Society and the Mormons.

At the conclusion of his discourse a *Te Deum* was sung, and the congregation retired. During the ceremonies every portion of the Cathedral was occupied, a great number of persons standing during the service. The music consisted of Beethoven's mass in C, with orchestral accompaniment and solos. The altar was brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with flowers.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

New-Jersey All Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see New-Jersey put down as doubtful in the election for President. I am tolerably well acquainted with politics in our State, and have just made a tour through some strong Democratic districts. Please put it otherwise. Say, New-Jersey for Grant, by from 2,000 to 5,000 votes, and oblige

A JERSEY DEMOCRAT.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

The Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are credibly informed by the proprietor of one of the principal news-stands in Brooklyn that he had recently forty regular subscribers for the *Tribune*, but that it had now fallen off to four. Perhaps the Selectman of Meriden, Conn., over whose election the *Tribune* made such a flourish of trumpets a day or two since, can be induced to get up a club in Meriden for the benefit of Horace, or has he heard the news from Pennsylvania? How is that for the "homestretch?"

K.

Legal Residence of a Voter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make a few inquiries in regard to voting, and will state my case. I am employed in this City as a clerk. My family reside in the western part of the State. I visit them say once a week. Now what I want to know is, can I register in this City or must I register where my family reside? Can I vote say for President here and not for State officers?

VOTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1872.

[Our correspondent can only vote where his family reside, as that is his legal residence, as he states it.]

Incorrect Registration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, the inspectors of election yesterday entered the addresses and names of parties applying for registration in the order in which they appeared, instead of arranging them so that the names of all persons residing in the same dwelling should follow one another. This is a violation of the Election law. (See section 21, 4, subdivision second.) In an instance brought to my knowledge in the Nineteenth Election District of the same Assembly District, the inspectors refused to register the name of an American citizen, who was born abroad of American parents traveling for pleasure, although he has always resided here, because he had not been naturalized!

Will you give these facts publicity in order that the inspectors may know that the desire for reform which brought so many volunteer watchers to the polls last November, is not dead yet.

Yours, &c., W. A.

No. 60 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1872.

Gambling Dens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year ago the gambling establishments known as keno dens, were subjected to a raid by the Police authorities. Since then they have been unmolested, and have had full and undisturbed sway. It is safe to say that they were never in more extensive operation in this City than at present. If they are institutions to be tolerated and encouraged, then it is all right thus to leave them unmolested; but if, as has been generally supposed, they are proper objects of the severest reprobation, and those who keep them are deserving of the severe penalties which the laws have pronounced against them, then why are they let alone? Few, indeed, are the corrupt contrivances which exist in this great City which so fast and so surely sap the foundations of a sound morality in so many boys and young men as they do. Their evil and corrupting influences penetrate every circle of society, and every department of business. If they cannot be obliterated let them at least be so far repressed that they shall no longer seem to be tolerated as one of the institutions of this Metropolis.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1872.

Another Slander.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call attention to the following article which appeared in the New-York *Express* and republished by the *Patriot* (!) of this city.

"In Washington the poor clerks are bled mercilessly, and the lowest salaries have to pay their quota with the highest. Some with the lowest salaries literally have the bread taken from their families to pay demands, which, with a living he upon the lip of those imposing these taxes, are called voluntary."

I am a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office. In my room there are thirty clerks. In the whole office, including messengers and all, there are one hundred and ninety-five. As far as I am concerned I have not been approached, directly or indirectly, by any one soliciting money for political purposes. I have made inquiries in the different branches of the office and have failed to find a single clerk who has. I have also inquired of those who receive the "lowest salaries," and am unable to find one who has been asked to contribute a cent; so that this class of employes, "who literally have the bread taken from their families," are "literally" enabled to supply the usual warm loaf every morning.

Thus you see, that so far as this office is concerned, and I believe it will apply to all, the "living lie" rests upon other lips than "those imposing these taxes."

Yours for the truth, D. C. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1872.

Reform.—What a Citizen Thinks.

To the Editor New-York Times:

As you are the only editor who was willing, for the public good, to expose the villainy of our late City officers, and risk persecution and loss of patronage by so doing, I take the liberty of telling you what the people expect of the Committee of Seventy and other Reformers, who all owe their existence to you.

First—As the deputies and clerks in all the Departments of Docks, Parks, Public Works, Finance, Assessments and others, owe their appointment to Sweeny, Tweed, Connolly and Hall, they are straining every nerve to enable those *honest* persons to regain power and renew their spoliation of the City Treasury. Now these very underlings now holding office and working all these Departments, are the very instruments by which those *honest* officials robbed the people. They are drilled in roguery, and know well how to patch up records and accounts, so as to cover up all their fraudulent practices. As the City owes $109,000,000 of debt and the taxes eat up all our profits and make the poor still poorer, we cannot afford to leave these rogues in office. We demand that all these offices be cleansed from men so drilled in roguery, and so impure from contact with the greater rogues, and be filled by honest men who have not and will not be made tools of by such men as Sweeny and Connolly.

Secondly—As the people are naturally suspicious, let all offices be filled by men not on any Reform Committee. That Committee already has furnished a President of Public Parks, a Supreme Court Judge and other officials, and the people say that it seems they became Reform in order to obtain office. Is public virtue extinct? Are men only in favor of reform in order to put themselves in office? Is one rogue to put himself in place of another in all the offices? and cannot honest men be found who advocate retrenchment and reform with disinterested motives? If not, then the days are gone when the people deserve and can secure an honest administration of City affairs, and I doubt much the continuance of free institutions ever during the life of

AN OLD CITIZEN.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Oct. 14.

Middletown	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Saratoga Springs	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Seneca Falls	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Washingtonville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oriskany Falls	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Rep. Hdqrs., Brooklyn	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Penn Yan	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Fowler, (P. M.)	Henry R. James.
Edwards, (Evening)	Henry R. James.
Hamlet	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Amsterdam	William H. Johnson.
Granger	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Sandy Creek	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Point Peninsula	Frederick G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Armonck	Rev. I. R. Wyckoff.
Germania Assembly Rooms, New-York	Hon. W. W. Northrop. Alex. Henriques.
Port Jackson	Hon. John L. Parker.
Sidney Plains	Hon. E. R. Washbon.
Wadham	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Suspension Bridge	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Masonville	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Canandaigua	Gen. J. R. Warwick.
Cuyler	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
No. 495 Court-st., B'klyn.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke. Capt. Eugene O'shea.
Rose Hill	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Fayetteville	Gen. Clark E. Carr. M. J. Dolphin.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Major Douglas Campbell.
East Greenwich	Hon. J. F. Mannina.
Jonesville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Avondalabin	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Burdette	Hon. Benjamin Winslow.
Willsborough	Gen. E. M. Lee.
North Fenton	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. S. C. Millard.
Northville	Hon. W. A. Sackett.
No. 12 Bleecker-st., N. Y.	Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Gouverneur	Hon. Neil Gilmour.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Elmira	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Albany	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Brighton	Hon. Gen. Wm. Curtis.
Locke	Hon. Wm. R. Woodin.
Mount Vernon	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Steuben Corners	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts. Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Shenevus	Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Oneida	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Goshen	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Phelps	Gen. C. H. Warwick.
Passaic	Hon. Burdett Van Horn.
Fishkill Village	Hon. Francis Silvester.
East Pembroke	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
123 West Houston-st., N. Y.	Gen. T. B. Thorpe.
Skaneateles Centre	Hon. John L. Parker.
Haverstraw	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Fulton	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Cameron Mills	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Franklin	Hon. E. R. Washbon.
Ashley	Col. J. G. McNutt. Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Lumberville	Gen. A. Schriver. Col. H. Johnson.
Clifton Park	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Mayfield	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Hon. Edgar Burke. Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Appomattox Club, New-York	Hon. L. Bradford Prince. Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Harpersville	Hon. O. B. Chapman. Lewis C. Aldrich.
Hamilton Court-house	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Lewis	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Logan	Col. Bailey Winslow. Hon. P. W. Hopkins.
Castle Creek	S. C. Millard. J. M. Johnson.
Maine	Major N. D. Maffett.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Hon. George M. Robeson.
Hornellsville	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Cambridge	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Cloversville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Flushing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trenton	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Rome	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Greenport, Long Island	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Catskill	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Amsterdam	Gen. John C. Robinson. Capt. R. B. Gere.
Cleveland	Hon. D. G. York. M. J. Dolpain.
Geneva	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Fredonia	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Fairfield	Lewis E. Carr.
Palmyra	Wm. H. Johnson.
Centreville	Gen Thos. M. Hite.
Schenectady	Gen. Jas. S. O'Beirne.
Napanock	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Cohoes	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. J. F. Manning.
Romulus	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Montgomery	Gen. J. T. Owen.
McGrawville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Newark	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Turners	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Port Leyden	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Ballston Spa	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Genoa	Hon. William B. Woodin.
Andes	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Pleasant Plains	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Whitehall	Gen. E. M. Lee. Hon. William H. Morris.
Babylon	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Warsaw	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Elba	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Ramapo	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Stratford	Gen. Jas. S. O'Beirne.
Van Kttenville	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Valley Stream	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Baldwin's, L. I.	Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
Meckienburg	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Port Byron	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Prattsburg	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hunter Village	Col. J. G. McNutt. Hon. S. F. Miller.
Harpersfield Centre	J. M. Preston.
North Walton	Hon. D. Wagner. Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
Verplanck's Point	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Whitestone, L. I.	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Tompkinsville, L. I.	Hon. A. E. Purdy.
Ninevah	P. A. Durkee. S. C. Millard.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

Canandaigua, (P. M.)	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Norwich, (P. M.)	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trumansburg	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
East Homer	Gen. J. H. Warwick. Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Waterloo	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Boonville, (P. M.)	Gen. John C. Caldwell. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Rhinebeck, (P. M.)	Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren. Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. Francis Silvester.
Middletown	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Warwick, (P. M.)	Hon. Charles T. Mills. George W. Bunnay.
Sand Lake, (P. M.)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Galway	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Alexander	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Elmira	Gen. James B. O'Beirne.
Havana	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Delhi	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Ayoca	Col. A. E. Baxter.
106th-st., near 8th-av.	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Meredith	Hon. S. F. Miller. J. M. Preston.

A REMARKABLE REUNION.

Meeting of an Unbroken Family of Thirteen Members in Maine—Uncommon Instances of Longevity.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Oct. 12.

One of the most remarkable family reunions ever held in this country was that of the Swett family on Wednesday at Hampden. The late Benjamin Swett, of Hampden, was the father of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, the oldest of whom is now nearly seventy-seven and the youngest fifty-four, and no death has ever occurred among the number. Business interests having separated the family, the paternal estate was sold and passed into the possession of Dr. E. R. Baker, who now occupies it. Being a warm friend of the family, he has always insisted upon their still regarding the old place as their home. Taking advantage of this kind invitation, and the presence here of one of the daughters who resides in the distant West, it was determined this year to once more get together under the old roof, where all had not met before since Nov. 1853, where they celebrated Thanksgiving Day together. Accordingly, the family, with their husbands and wives, children and grand-children, with other relatives and invited guests, met together on Wednesday to the number of nearly one hundred.

The house first erected by Benjamin Swett upon his removal to this State in 1793, having been destroyed by

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Oct. 12, both the legal auctions expected to occur were adjourned, as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of tenement property on Columbia, near Rivington-street, adjourned until to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and sale by James M. Miller of the business property No. 199 Church-street, adjourned to Nov. 7. As to the result of the legal sale held at Rye, Westchester County, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., we have, as yet, no report.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The sales held at the Exchange during the past week have been numerous, and although nearly all of them have been of a legal nature, the following deserve mention, namely: Sale on Tuesday, Oct. 8, by R. R. Hazard, Jr., of the house and lot No. 18 West Fourteenth-street, sold for $50,000, a fair figure; sale by Joseph McGuire, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of four lots in the block bounded by he Grand Boulevard, Tenth-avenue, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, noticeable from the fact that when the prices realized are compared with those obtained for the same lots sold last Spring, although a small advance is shown, the rise will not begin to cover the interest on the investment. Sale by James M. Miller on Friday, Oct. 11, of a new house, store-house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, sold for $44,315, about the cost of the house. Aside from these transactions, the others have been of an ordinary character, but these instances, we regret to say, although indicating a strong market, do not afford any great encouragement for increased activity at present, for, unless good profits can be made, holders will continue to carry their property, and a dull market is the result. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 12, is $279,447, as against the sum of $279,000, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 5. Messrs. Muller & Co. sold at the Exchange, on Tuesday, two Brooklyn lots for $1,000 each, and offered an extensive list of others, but without effecting sales. Brooklyn realty is exceedingly flat, and just at present no change in this respect is looked for.

The suburban market during the week has been active, and the auctions held have all been attended with a gratifying success—much better, in fact, than is usual at this season of the year. The total value of this class of property sold since the last report, has been $146,437 as against $84,645, the sum for the week ending Oct. 5. The public sales consummated have been as follows: Monday, Oct. 7, auction at Orange, N. J., (Brick Church Station,) sixty-two villa plots, sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. for $29,398. Tuesday, Oct. 8, auction at College Point, N. J., 183 lots, sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $24,445. Same day, auction at Ridgefield, N. J., tract of ninety-one acres of land, sold by Mellick Bros. for $45,500; an excellent sale. Wednesday, Oct. 9, auction at Whitestone, Long Island, 55 lots sold by Johnson for $23,245—a remarkably good result. Same day, auction at Pleasantville, Westchester County, seventy lots sold by Mellick Brothers for $7,050. Thursday, Oct. 10, auction at Inglewood, Queens, Long Island, 252 lots sold by Johnson for $23,658—a great success. Total as above noted, $146,437. With the present week country auctions will be about brought to a close, but those to occur during the next few days are of special importance, and the property to be offered is more than usually desirable. The Exchange sales also should attract attention, and investors will find it to their interest to consult carefully the list of proposed auctions annexed.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the following auctions are announced, at which the real estate described will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named.

Today, Monday, Oct. 14.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., referee, a house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 200.7 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 23.4 by 98.9.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, also at a Supreme Court sale, James H. Greensward, referee, a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fifth-street, 229.9 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 3 by 100.9.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Oct. 15.

By Muller, Wilkins, & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following City real estate: The five and a half story marble front store and lot situate on the north side of Canal-street, between Broadway and Elm-street, known as No. 299; lot 56.4 by about 87 feet. The two and a half story brick house and lease of lot situate on the southerly side of Henry-street, between Market and Catharine streets, known as No. 22. The lease in the same as those given by the Rivers estate, and expires May 1, 1895. Annual ground rent $250. Lot 20 by 50 feet. Three lots on East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, west side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, each 20 by 100.11; and one lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 120 feet west of Third-avenue, each 20 by 100.11.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at three several Supreme Court sales. City realty as follows: A house and lot on East Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 100 feet west of First-avenue, lot 25 by 98.8; four lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 99.11, and one lot, 19.11 by 80, on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 212 Thompson-street, east side, between Bleecker and Amity streets, lot 25 by 100, house 40 feet deep. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, C. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, six houses and lots, three of the same on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and three on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, (rears adjoining,) 325 feet west of Tenth-avenue, lots in size each 25 by 100.5.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Thos. W. Hardie, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 100, with front and rear tenement buildings thereon, on Columbia-street, east side, 200 feet north of Irving-place.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, two three-story and basement frame houses and lots on First-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets; lots each in size 26.8 by 95; houses each 52 feet deep. Also, at a Sheriff's sale, a house and lot on the north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street; lot, 25.2 by 100.

By Goodenough & Weber, at the Exchange, at a receiver's sale, by order of Superior Court, Alfred Erbe, receiver, two houses and lots on First-avenue, East side, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, the lots together forming a plot in size 50.9 by 100.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of John Hodgson, deceased, a large dwelling, 40 by 36, two cottages, stable and thirteen lots on Douglass-street and Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, two new stone-front dwellings and three lots on Rogers-avenue and Douglass-street, and seven lots in the town of Flatbush, Long Island. Also at another executors' sale, fourteen lots on Nostrand-avenue, Baltic and Butler-streets, Brooklyn; and at public auction, on Prospect Park lots, same city, situated on the south-west corner of Seventh-avenue and President-street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Paterson, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., at public auction, by order of the New-Jersey Land Improvement and Building Association of Passaic County, 500 handsomely-located villa plots, in size each 50 by 150, (three city lots,) situate respectively on Pennsylvania, Wabash, Trenton, Vernon, Lake View and contiguous avenues, midway between the depots of the Erie and Midland Railways, and five minutes distant from either. A line of horse-cars runs through the property, thus affording an easy connection with all parts of the City. Paterson is not fifty minutes distant from New-York, and is well known as one of the most thriving manufacturing cities of New-Jersey. An investment, therefore, in lots here located, can hardly fail to prove profitable, while the success attending the first sale of lots on this tract (this being the second transaction this season) justifies the company in offering these additional plots. Special train for auction at 11 o'clock, via ferry from either Chambers or Twenty-third streets. Tickets procurable at office of Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-street, of Morris Reno, Manager, No. 23 Dey-street, or of P. C. Eckhart, No. 619 Ninth-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Bayside, Long Island, on the property, at 12 M., by order of James Blackwell, Esq., 400 choice lots and water fronts, together with a desirable mansion and grounds, the sale being made to close out the interest in the estate. Bayside during the past Summer has been very popular as a suburban investment, over 1,000 lots here located having been sold at auction and otherwise, and this being the last proposed sale of the season, a good result will probably follow, for the lots to be sold are fully as well situated as any heretofore offered. Sale positive and terms liberal. Special train at 11 o'clock, via Flushing and North Side Railroad. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

By J. W. King and J. C. Stephen, executors, at Liberty Corner, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., the entire landed estate of David King, deceased, located at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., near Lyons Station, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad. Comprising homestead farm of 117 acres, admitted to be one of the most fertile and productive grain and grass farms in Somerset County. Also, 103 acres of valuable pasture and timber land near above. Terms easy; sale positive. Train leaves foot of Barclay-street, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 9:10 A. M., for Summit, thence by New-Jersey West Line Railroad to Lyons Station. Carriages in waiting. Further particulars of executors, Plainfield, N. J.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at an executor's sale, by order of J. E. Munsell, executor of the estate of H. H. Munsell, deceased, the following City property: The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Washington-street, between Murray and Warren streets, known as No. 288; lot 18 by 36.6 feet; and the four-story brick store and lot on the west side of Greenwich-street, between Duane and Jay streets, known as No. 324; lot 25 by 80 feet. Also, an elegant country-seat situate at Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, with four acres of land. The house is three-story and basement, 45 by 48 feet, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, filled in with brick, with foundation of cut granite, and replete with all modern improvements. The grounds are laid out in garden and lawn, well stocked with both large and small trees, and have a fine growth of forest trees. There is on the premises a barn, carriage-house, ice-house and hennery. The location is one of the most delightful on the Hudson River, and commands both river and inland views. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Eighteenth-street, south side, 294.2 feet west of Lexington-avenue: lot 18.4 by 102.4. Also, at another legal sale, a house and lot on East Eighty-third-street, south side, 294.2 feet east of Third-avenue; lot 17 by 102.2.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Richard S. Newcombe, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Eldridge-street, west side, 80 feet north of Delancey-street: lot 20 by 50.

By James M. Miller at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Daniel W. Clark, Esq., referee, one lot 25x100 with buildings thereon known as No. 29 Pitt-st.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on the property, at 12 M., at public auction, 400 choice lots and villa plots, together with five new modern dwellings, the estate of the late Edward Lee Mead a sale well worthy attention, being one of the most important of the week, and the finest suburban auction projected this season. No suburb of New-York presents a superior inducements for a residence. The improvements made within the past few years in this Long Island village should be seen to be appreciated, and those, therefore, who are unfamiliar with the locality should attend this auction. This particular enterprise was entered upon by the late owner in 1869, and 280 acres of land purchased after a full examination of other points near New-York. The selection was made not only on account of the commanding views, but for other natural advantages, such as healthfulness, good drainage, pure water and accessibility to the Metropolis. The name Richmond Hill was used, not after its owner, but from the village possessing similar advantages near London. Since 1869 much has been accomplished in the way of improvements. Avenues, streets and drives have been laid out and graded, sidewalks macadamized, parks and wells scattered through the grounds, 7,000 trees planted, twenty villa houses erected, a model school-house and handsome depot built, and other plans carried out calculated to enhance the value of the property. This is the first public sale on this tract at which competition has been invited, and from the facts above noted success should be achieved. Excursion train on day of sale from foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock. Tickets and maps of property at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street, and at office of R. R. Hasard, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

By R. R. Hazard, Jr., at North Manersing Island, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, on the premises, at 12 M., twenty-three acres of land, forming the southerly part of the island named, having an extensive front on Long Island Sound, with villa house, stable, coach-houses and other buildings thereon, formerly known as the residence of Gen. John A. Dix. Trains from Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 9 and 10 o'clock, upon the arrival of which at Rye facilities will be afforded in reaching the property.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, the entire block of land, containing some thirty-eight lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, also at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., referee, one lot, with improvements, on East Thirteenth-street, south side, 158 feet west of Avenue C, lot 25x103.3.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at West Hoboken, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, at public auction, 200 very desirably-located lots, together with three cottages and a tenement-house, the lots being situated respectively on the Paterson Plank road, Browning-place, Bergen, Wood, Gillies and Centre avenues. Hill, Courtland, De Motte, Hoboken, Patterson and Hacue streets. This property adjoins the limits of Jersey City, is one mile south of Schuetzen Park, one mile by horse-cars, the West Hoboken and Montgomery line running through it, while the Midland and Northern New-Jersey Railroads have each a station at Tyler Park, within two minutes' walk. The lots front on streets already opened, graded and sewered, and will be sold without reserve on easy terms to the highest bidder. The auction will take place rain or shine. Special train by Midland Road, foot of Cortlandt-street Ferries, at 12:30 P. M., leaving Exchange-place, Jersey City, at 12¼ o'clock. Tickets procurable of Mr. Johnson or of Mr. Gibson, No. 29 Montgomery-street, Jersey City.

By R. R. Hazard, Jr., at Rye, Westchester, on the grounds at 2 P. M., at public auction: A cottage residence and twenty-three cottage plots, all well located, lying respectively on Milton-place, Washington and Locust avenues; plots each 50 feet front by from 100 to 150 feet in depth. Trains from New-Haven Depot, Twenty-seventh-street, at 7, 9, 10 and 11½ o'clock, will convey visitors to the sale.

The following sale by order of administrator is also advertised for Thursday: At Statsburg, Dutchess County, this State, on premises, at 12 o'clock, one entirely new three-story frame house, with ten acres of ground, suitable for gentleman's Summer residence. Situated about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad station, on the banks of the Hudson River. Also, adjoining, a fine site for a similar residence. Also, the valuable ice-houses (ten in number) now occupied by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, together with lease of same, expiring March, 1877. Also, a valuable dock property and large store-house thereon, now doing a prosperous freighting business. Also, several plots of land desirably located, with dwellings thereon. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, via Hudson River Railroad, at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in time for sale. For particulars and terms apply to Miles Hughes, Administrator, Staatsburg, N. Y.

Friday, Oct. 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, the four valuable four-story and basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 318, 320, 322 and 324 West Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 245 feet west of Eighth-avenue, lots each 20 by 100.5, houses each 55 feet deep.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Frederick Swarts, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Eighty-first-street, Mitchell-place, 108 feet east of First-avenue, lot 18 by 80.10.

The sale of the summer resort known as the Litz Springs Hotel is also advertised through our business columns for Friday, the auction taking place on the premises, under direction of assignees. The hotel is located in the Moravian village of Litz, Lancaster County, Penn., and embraces two large buildings with kinds, being capable of accommodating 250 guests. The springs are near this house. The property is a valuable one.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

By James McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Jas. H. Greensward, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 158 feet west of Third-avenue. Lot 20.8 by 98.9.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, F. O. S. Oliver, Esq., referee, three houses and lots on East Eleventh-street, north side, 220.6 feet east of Avenue A. Lots in size, 25x100.

This transaction will close the week's business.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 11.

Broadway, w. s., 42.3 ft. s. of 32d-st., 63.5x¼ block, leasehold.....$52,000
6th-av., s. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 32d-st., 59.3x¾ block.....
Chrystie-st., w. s., Nos. 191 and 193, 50x125.....40,000
Delancey-st., s. s., No. 279, 50 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 18.9x75.....13,500
1st-st., s. s., 227.5 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.10.....24,500
10th-st., s. s., 306 ft. w. of Avenue D, 40.11x92.8...44,500
22d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9.....22,000
26th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x98.9.....58,500
44th-st., s. s., 327 ft. e. of 3d-av., 8x100.6; 44th-st., rear lot, adjoining above on n. w. s., 22x57.6...2,250
50th-st., s. s., 37.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5.....16,500
51st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5.10,000
85th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 80x102.2.....48,000
82d-st., s. s., 169.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x10.2.....13,000
109th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 5 x100 1.....32,000
127th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11.....7,000
Madison-av., s.e., corner of 81st-st., 76.7x100; 4th-av., s. w. corner of 81st-st., 102.2x300.....175,000
Sherman-av., n. e. corner of Ellwood-st., 130x200.....9,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x75.....15,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 118th-st., 100.11x200.....32,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway, 20x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 28th-st.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway and Fifth-av. lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th av.

$14,000.—TWENTY MINUTES will soon be the time from City Hall to 123d-st. We offer in that street, west of 4th-av., handsome three-story high-stoop house, 20x50x100, for $14,000; also, 128th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brown-stone 18x50x100, hard-wood finish, $16,000; in 127th-st., two good houses between 5th and 6th avs., each $17,000.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,—A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 71st-st., north side, near 4th-av., 20x55x100, built by day's work, and frescoed elegantly; terms easy; a rare chance; avenue arched over.
BRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A—LOTS AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW figures on 58th-st., near Madison-av.; 8th-av., (fronting Central Park,) near 100th-st.; Grand Boulevard, at 72d and 80th sts., and 98th-st., between Park and Boulevard. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE 5TH-AV., BEtween 46th and 46th sts., an elegant residence, 25x100, newly finished, and furnished throughout in the most tasteful and elaborate manner by the celebrated Pottier & Stymus Company. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FULL FRONT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone well-finished well-built well-decorated dwelling, in superb order, Murray Hill, near 35th-st., for sale at $40,000; possession, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—MADISON-SQUARE, to close an estate: No. 13 East 26th-st., north side Madison-square; lot 36x197½ feet, with front on 27th-st. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., Nos. 12 and 14 East 38th-st., a very desirable four-story house, 22.6x55x100, in complete order; can be bought at a reasonable figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 241, 243 and 245 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50x100.5. Inquire on premises.
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A HANDsome new three-story brown-stone house, built in a superior manner by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 145 East 36th-st., to A. KENNEDY & SON, Builders.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in East 36th-st.; 25x80x hall block; price $50,000, with furniture; possession Nov. 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway, 20x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 28th-st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—AN ELEGANT house and stable for sale low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 12 EAST 54TH ST., FOUR-story brick house, 24x80; lot half block. Apply to E. PEINCE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS and business men.—An old-established manufacturing house proposes forming company. For full particulars call or address RUSSELL, 282 Broadway.

TO LET.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER and Ice Cream Saloon, located at No. 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF LATE EDWARD RICHMOND,
MOST EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ON LONG ISLAND,
SITUATED AT

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

The first station on South-side (double track) Railroad, consisting of

400 Choice Lots and Plots,

and

FIVE NEW AND ELEGANT VILLAS

at auction on the premises, in plots to suit purchasers, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

PROPERTY SURROUNDS and is ALL near the FINEST STATION on LONG ISLAND. ENTIRE ESTATE RIGIDLY RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES. SALE ABSOLUTE. TITLE PERFECT, Terms easy.
GRAFULLA'S BAND, HARRISON'S ENTERTAINMENT. FINE BANQUET, SPLENDID TENT.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave foot of South 8th-st. Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock on day of sale. For maps, railroad passes, and other information, apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, or JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE.
MANSION COTTAGE, ORNES.
FOUR HUNDRED WATER-FRONT
AND
WATER-VIEW LOTS
ON

MICKLE ESTATE,

AT

BAYSIDE, L. I.,

ON
TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1872.
Free train, banquet, Seventh Regiment Band, Harrison.
For free railroad passes apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AND VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND GREENWICH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WASHINGTON-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 258½. Lot 18 x36 feet 6 inches.
GREENWICH-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., and known as No. 324. Lot 20x80 feet.
COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON,
OPPOSITE WEST POINT.
An elegant country-seat situate at Cold Spring on the Hudson River, with four acres of ground. The house is three story and basement, 45x48 feet, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, filled in with brick, with foundation of cut granite. The house has modern improvements, such as gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath, stationary basins, bells, &c., is frescoed and in fine order. The grounds are laid out in garden and lawn, well stocked with both large and small fruits, and a fine growth of forest trees. There is on the premises a barn, carriage-house, ice-house and hennery.
The location is one of the most delightful on the Hudson River, and commands both river and inland views, which for beauty and grandeur cannot be surpassed.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

LITIZ SPRINGS HOTEL AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold by the undersigned on FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 1872, at Litiz, the famous Summer resort and hotel property known as the "Litiz Springs Hotel," G. T. GREIDER, proprietor. This valuable property is situated in the Moravian village of Litiz, Lancaster County, Penn., and consists of two large buildings, the one a three-story brick, and the other a four-story frame house, the two combining a frontage of 160 feet on Main and Broad sts.; wide verandahs encircle the second and third stories of the frame building. The capacity is for 250 guests; the location is well established, it being a resort of boarders from all principal cities. The property is in good repair, and contains within itself every detail of an extensive arrangement for a hotel and boarding-house establishment. The springs are located near the hotel. Shaded walks leading to the grounds. Railroad and express facilities from all principal cities are regular and safe. Water and sewerage handling are connected with the property. Terms on day of sale will be made known by
WILLIAM EVANS, } Assignees.
LITIZ, Oct. 3, 1872. JOHN EVANS, }

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN PART OF A HOUSE

and would like a House to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, buy one or two lots in or near

GARDEN PARK,

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

at private sale, upon payment of only

$10 PER MONTH,

WITHOUT INTEREST,

at from $250 to $500 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from ALEX. B. WHEELER, Esq., of the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and have a home as near the City Hall as 70th-st., by forty-one trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to midnight.
Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., get free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. R. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale, at all points on this line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses, lots and land by the acre. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

BEAUTIFUL FARM, NEAR DUNELLEN Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey.—Fine modern buildings, evergreens, orchards, meadow, wood-land, excellent water; twenty-one or forty-two acres. STEVENS, Agent, Dunellen.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR MANUfactories, Rope-walks Building Associations, 620 lots on Newton Creek, with bulk-head water-front, adjoining Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; for sale or lease in blocks or together, very low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

FOR SALE—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., climate equal to Minnesota; handsome residences from $2,000 to $20,000; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, No. 111 Liberty-st.

NORTH NEW-YORK AND MORRISania lots, about 700 in plots, on avenues and cross streets, for sale; $1,000 and upward. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURNISHed house at a very low figure, convenient to the depot, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, agent, at Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERties situated on and near the East River, Sound, and new railroads, now being built, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished—
On East 17th-st., four story, high stoop, brick.
On East 15th-st., three story. English basement, brick.
On West 33d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.
On West 38th-st., four story, brown stone, English basement.
On West 39th-st., three story, high stoop, brick.
On East 49th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On West 53d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On 5th-av., private house, first class; private family only; rent moderate for the Winter.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER, or longer, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.; many choice houses between 5th and 6th avs., from 23d to 56th-st., at moderate rentals.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

TO RENT FULLY FURNISHED—NO. 81 Park-av., north-east corner 39th st., to a strictly private family only, for the Winter or till May, 1875, the owner being abroad. Apply to LAWRENCE, BROS. & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant four-story high stoop house, handsomely furnished, with stable on rear street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO BE LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-street Ferry, for one year from Nov. 1. Address Post-office Box No. 207, New-York.

NO. 28 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO RENT, furnished; a desirable location, and well suited for a physician or dentist; will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a strictly private family of three persons. Address, with terms, &c., Box No. 742 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the **Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway** to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a **first and only mortgage** on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, **located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion** of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $181,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $25,570,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; **to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value.** THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a **Local Business that will make it a complete success.** In addition to this it will have the entire **Through Traffic** of the **Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road,** connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and **has no parallel competing line.** The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the **Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central,** and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west **distances are materially reduced** via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the **popular line for travel and business.** Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by **experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.**

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which **will be issued only on completed road,** take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at **90 and interest,** and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A
DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WILLIAMS & ROST WICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND THE PRESIDENT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find an advertisement taken from the DAILY TIMES, referring to a communication from the President of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company" of Illinois, giving notice, as "required by law," that the Second Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Company, would not, after the 1st September last, be exchanged for the first preferred shares of the Company, as was agreed in the articles of consolidation with the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company, May 14, 1865.

I was not aware, gentlemen, that your by-laws demanded the notice given you, or that such a notice would in any wise impair contracts made in good faith between railroad corporations; and I would therefore most respectfully protest against your honorable body taking action under and by virtue of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, repudiating the rights of the Second Mortgage bondholders of the Company, as presented to you by the President of the Company for your notice and action. The Company refused to take any second mortgage upon the Western Division, but cover the entire franchise of the Company, and all its valuable rolling stock, real estate, machine shops, machinery, elevator and depot buildings, subject only to the first mortgages on the Eastern and Western Division, upon only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road of 230 miles, which cost $30,000 per mile to construct and

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Europa	Oct. 19	Caledonia	Oct. 23
Anglia	Oct. 26	Trinacria	Nov. 6
India	Nov. 2	Iowa	Nov. 20
California	Nov. 9	Caledonia	Dec. 4
Australia	Nov. 16	Trinacria	Dec. 18
Victoria	Nov. 23	Iowa	Jan. 1
		Alexandria	—

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'day. Oct. 16	Abyssinia...Saturday, Oct. 19
Cuba...Wed'day. Oct. 23	Batavia...Saturday, Oct. 26
Scotia...Wed'day, Oct. 30	Algeria...Saturday, Nov. 2
Java...Wednesday, Nov. 6	Parthia...Saturday, Nov. 9
Calabria. Wed'day, Nov. 15	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Andrews.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, Glogan.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, Griggs..Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, Lawson.....Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 9:30 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	33

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, Stamper.....Saturday, Oct. 12
ARRAGON, Western.....Tuesday, Oct. 29

$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. S. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price..Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....Oct. 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on subsequent times, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, (Philips, Havana only).....Tues., Oct. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Tues., Oct. 29
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..Tues., Nov. 5

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. Greene, via Nassau, Oct. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Oct. 24.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

JOHN RISSELL, NO. 229 BROADWAY, corner of Barclay-st., first story rear, Counselor, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States. United States passports.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. Becket, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. James Berry, Thursday, Oct. 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 14th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 24.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jeff Maury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall; direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 14th and 20th each month connect with the company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz and Fort Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 22.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Special Notice.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Thursday.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS. | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. A. Greene, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points North.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st., Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., 8th	7:00 A. M. Mon., 7th
Wed., 9th	7:30 A. M. Tues., 8th
Thurs., 10th	9:00 A. M. Wed., 9th
Fri., 11th	9:30 A. M. Thurs., 10th
Sat., 12th	2:30 P. M. Fri., 11th
Mon., 14th	2:30 P. M. Mon., 14th
	7:40 A. M.
	11:30 A. M.
	12:00 M.
	1:30 P. M.
	2:00 P. M.
	6:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTEENA daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, B. Lake, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers take Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Frederick P. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE,
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
Executors.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

James Gridley, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872.

se9-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. Lidgerwood Agent, 786 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Clavaland, Prop'r.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin: a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1830.

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HARRISON

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English Studies. Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William P. Powers, Esq.

C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st; F. Christern's, No. 77 University-place, and at school. **FREDERICK GRUNDNER, Principal.**

MISS HINSDALE,

(Successor to Mrs. MACAULAY,)

will continue the

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,

No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. J. M. Pinney, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

Madame de SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (Formerly Mrs OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 1 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Oct. 1. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Send for circular.

A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6. Buildings new, and every facility for a first-class family school for boys. For circulars, address REV. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for 12 BOYS, HASTINGS, on Hudson. Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars and information of

THOS. R. WAGSTAFF, 61 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington aves.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 61D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loring's, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 42d-st., will commence the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals, No. 129 West 42d-st. Refers to patrons.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 136 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square, for boys. College, Business, Classical, and Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,153 Broadway.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel B. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received by Miss BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 689 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, 28 Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 12 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS ANNA L. MASON WILL RESUME her class for young ladies on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th-st. Miss MASON'S literature class will commence Nov. 1.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH. ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 58 West 38th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 16 Cooper Union, New-York. Circulars, with full particulars at the office. J. S. COE, Director.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL RESUME her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, M. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

NEAR MADISON PARK.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection: H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. R. C. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose.

NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S

School for Boys at No. 1,146 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.) Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will reopen her

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.

Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 37 West 23d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as theoretically. Circulars and this school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COOK, Fm., 15 West 23d-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for juniors.* Send for circulars.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY boarding school for boys. South Amboy, N. J. Terms $200 to $250 per year.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MISS S. S. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 743 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bridleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.

J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German

THE VAN SYCKEL POISONING.

Repeated Attempts to Murder a Wealthy Lady.

What the Cook Saw Mr. Van Syckel Doing—The Relations Between Husband and Wife.

Mrs. Van Syckel, who was poisoned by arsenic administered in a cup of tea on Thursday evening last, died at her residence, corner of Love-lane and Henry-street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, from the effects of the poison she had taken.

The deceased was married to John Van Syckel when she was eighteen years of age, and their married life has extended through a period of twenty-two years. There are two daughters living, Mary Ellen, a beautiful girl aged eighteen years, and a child five years old, called by the pet name "Maimie." Van Syckel is a rough, worthless character, of intemperate habits, and has consorted a great deal with improper characters. During the past fifteen years Mrs. Van Syckel has supported the family by speculating in furniture. She is well known in portions of Brooklyn where she dealt as a woman of considerable ability. Her husband has for years lived upon his wife's earnings, and has squandered several thousand dollars of her money in dissipation and profligacy. About six months ago she gave him $500 to commence business with, and he opened a butcher's shop at the corner of Doughty and Columbia streets, but his place soon became a resort for his low companions, thieves and gamblers. Shortly before her death, Mrs. Van Syckel determined to get a divorce from him. She has some property in her own name—their dwelling at the corner of Love-lane and Henry-streets and a small house on Willow-street, Brooklyn Heights. These she bought with her own savings.

A week ago last Saturday she went to Flatbush, returning home in the evening, and after partaking of some refreshment was suddenly taken ill with symptoms exactly similar to those she exhibited on Thursday evening last. She seemed to be recovering from this attack, when, on Monday following, Van Syckel sent home from his shop a piece of pork to be roasted for dinner. The cook, a woman named Johanna, who has been in the employ of the family about six years, washed the meat thoroughly before roasting, and it was served up for dinner. Every member of the family who ate of the pork was immediately after dinner seized with cramps, vomiting and febrile symptoms, similar to the effects of poison by arsenic. Mrs. Van Syckel attributed the sickness simply to a mistake by the cook, who she supposed had probably put soda in the potatoes instead of salt. On Thursday last Mrs. Van Syckel and her eldest daughter, Mary Ellen, visited A. T. Stewart's store in New-York to make some purchases, and being out until late in the afternoon, took dinner at a restaurant on Broadway. They returned home in the evening. It has been Mrs. Van Syckel's custom for several years to have a cup of tea about noon. The cook had made a pitcher of tea that day as usual, and set it on the stove to await the arrival of her mistress. It stood there all the afternoon. The cook says that no person at all came into the house in the meantime except Van Syckel, and she saw him "fussing around the pitcher of tea." When Mrs. Van Syckel came home in the evening, she (the cook) took the pitcher of tea into her room, and she drank a tea-cup half full of it.

The remaining particulars of her sickness and the discovery of arsenic in the tea, by chemical analysis, have already been published in full in the TIMES.

When she found she was dying, Mrs. Van Syckel sent for her lawyer and made her will, bequeathing her property to her two daughters, leaving Van Syckel without a penny. Coroner Whitehill will commence his investigation this morning.

THE TURF.

The Defeat of Bassett at Jerome Park—The Prospect Park Meeting To-Morrow.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away and the late scene of strife is as silent as a tomb. Gothamites will long remember this last meeting of the American Jockey Club as one of the most successful in the annals of the turf and a fitting close to a season made memorable by a series of mighty contests. The championship of the turf was decided last Saturday, and the partisans of Harry Bassett have had a most decisive proof of this horse's lack of courage, for they lost very heavily on the result. Indeed, the double victory of Monarchist in long races has settled the question of superiority between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, and the result of recent events have borne out the opinion we have expressed from the first, that Longfellow was without a rival on the American turf. Bassett ran many good races in his three-year-old form, but no doubt exists in our mind that if the owners of other horses had not held him in such dread, and had run at him from the start, he would not have captured all the great stakes. Mr. Ward has made the assertion that if he had been allowed the sole control of Monarchist last year he would have beaten Bassett twice, at least, but he obeyed orders, and made waiting-races, as usual with the Preakness stable, and therefore the stoutness of the dethroned king was never fully put to the test last year.

Of Monarchist, it is needless to say that he is a wonderful horse, and veteran turfmen expressed the opinion that on Saturday he could have beaten Lexington's time for the last two miles of the race was a mere gallop for him.

The trotting turfmen are now on the *qui vive* for the important events that are to transpire at the beautiful course of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association this week. To-morrow will be the first day of the meeting, which will open with the purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:25, in which there are eleven capital entries, and it will puzzle the speculators to pick the winner. From the performance of Lady Maud on Thursday last, in which she trotted a third and fourth heat in 2:22¼, we suppose that she will be a great favorite. The second race will be the purse and stake for three-year-old colts, and there will be three starters. On Wednesday, the second day, there is a purse of $1,000 for 2:30 horses, which has closed with nine entries, and will be followed by the great double-team race, in which five fast teams are entered. On Thursday, the two-mile heat races for horses that have never beaten 2:35, will be contested, and there are five entries. This will be an exciting affair, and the horse with the most bottom will win. This will be followed by the 2:38 purse, with six entries; all good ones, and therefore, the issue is doubtful. The last day's sport will begin with the four-year-old stake, which has four entries, and the meeting will conclude with the "free for all" purse, barring American Girl. In this, there are Judge Fullerton, George Palmer, Rosalind, Camors and Gazelle, and it will be a bold man to pick the winner out of this lot. From present indications the present week will be a gala one for the sports.

The sporting journals very justly animadvert upon the action of the Judges and the Fleetwood Association during the recent meeting in allowing Gazelle first money without trotting for it, leaving the other entries to contest for the second and third money. There is no rule in the code of the National Association that countenances the action above referred to.

The racers are preparing to leave their quarters at Jerome Park for Baltimore, to take part in the important events which are to be decided during the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, which is to begin on Tuesday next.

Dan. Swigert is about to leave the turf, and has offered his stable of youngsters for sale. Mr. Swigert has been very fortunate on the turf, and can well afford to retire.

Col. Gage has purchased Mr. Bassett's interest in the McDaniel confederacy. The price is not known. The sale was made before the defeat of Bassett.

City Missions — Services in Madison-Square Presbyterian Church—Review of the Work.

At a meeting held last evening in Madison-square Presbyterian Church in aid of the work of City Missions, Rev. Mr. Hatt, pastor of the First Ward Mission, and Rev. Mr. Collins, pastor of Olivet Chapel, in the Seventeenth Ward, related several interesting incidents of their experiences. Rev. Mr. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, also delivered an address showing how the masses were being elevated through the agency of mission work. He stated that there are forty missionaries in this city, eight mission stations, four chapels and five mission Sunday-schools, attended by over 1,500 children. During the past nine months 1,069 children were gathered into the Sunday-schools, 2,159 families relieved, and $4,000 expended on behalf of the worthy poor. Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then made a statement of the mission work. A few years since the Society was reorganized and incorporated, and a strong Executive Committee of leading pastors and laymen appointed. A Superintendent of Missions was engaged to organize and look after the missions, and give instruction and direction to the missionaries. A building fund was then commenced for the purpose of erecting commodious and attractive chapels; and efforts have been made in open-air service and midnight missions, and by other popular methods, to get the multitudes within the sound of the gospel. The Executive Committee give their time and personal service and money freely to carry on the work. They feel a growing conviction of the absolute necessity of such an agency for the salvation of the City. The means used are simple, easily adapted to the circumstances of those to be operated upon—and can be multiplied to any extent if the Christian public will only give the needful support. The money to carry on this agency has been raised mostly by personal application to individuals. We have no legacies, no vested fund to fall back upon. We began the year without a dollar in the treasury. We have incurred a large expenditure in fitting up the new Carmel Chapel in the Bowery. Several large subscribers have died, and owing to this fact, and other causes beyond our control, our receipts for the current year have greatly fallen off, and we are now $8,000 in debt, and between this and Dec. 9, when our financial year closes, we must raise at least $20,000 to pay our debts and square accounts.

At the close of the service a collection was taken up from the not very numerous congregation present.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Preparing for Winter—Housing the Plants and Animals.

In Central Park, the lover of the beauties which each succeeding year brings, and which, in each succeeding season die, may exercise to the utmost his power of appreciation. In Autumn too, when the leaves have done their duty, when the harvest is gathered, and the sheaves lie yellow and golden upon the ground, when the soft turf, once of emerald hue, is faded and dingy; when here and there a tree stands naked and forlorn bereft of its foliage; when the lichesome songsters haste to woo Summer in its perennial abodes, then indeed are there additional charms to delight the eye, and suggest thoughts to the mind. Autumn, with its surroundings of the "sere and yellow leaf," is better calculated to produce reflection in a thoughtful mind than any other season. "Passing away," and "Prepare for the future," is so plainly written upon the garb of nature that the most volatile disposition receives a certain impression which checks and curbs its outbreaks. Yesterday the people who walked and rode in Central Park, in their manner and expressions, seemed totally different from those who chatted and laughed there in the heat of Summer. Then there was ecstacy and exuberant outbreaks of feeling. Yesterday there was admiration of the beauties of the Park expressed, but the avowals were not enthusiastic; there was rather a calm, dispassionate enjoyment felt which was the pleasanter from being subdued. People walked about observantly and slowly, like groups in a country church-yard. Some of the trees were entirely stripped of foliage, the cool days of October having loosened the slight connection between the branches and their frail offspring. The broad-veined leaves of the maple still clung to the parent stems, but the emerald hue of Summer was changed to the varying colors of the rainbow. The dog-wood mingled blood-red berries with yellow, green and purple, forming a bright picture with its rich setting of variegated leaves. The shumach, with scarlet leaves and red-brown clusters was of frequent occurrence. The silver poplar, with its tall spires pointing to the cloudy sky, looked prim and reserved enough for an ancient Puritan; and the weeping willow by the side of the lake drooped and moaned as the wind moved its long tenacious branches, as though saddened by some mysterious and unexplainable bereavement.

Such flowers as are least used to the chilly weather of October have been safely housed by the Park authorities, but those which are hardy and not liable to be affected unfavorably, still remain out-doors where they may be seen at their beauties appreciated by the numerous visitors. Geraniums, whose fragrance fill the air, and the colors of whose blossoms are exceedingly rich and beautiful, are among the most numerous of the out-door collection. Also there are dahlias of every color, blood-root, bleeding-heart, and purple heather, appropriately mingled with other choice plants and flowers.

The lakes are comparatively deserted by amateur voyagers, and there is little moving on their surface except an occasional boatman in search of a stranger who wants to make the grand tour, and the long-necked, white-coated swans.

The buildings in which the animals are confined have been heated, and the denizens, many of which come from warmer climates, seem to evince by the appointments for their comfort.

The ostrich has been removed from its enclosure in the Park to a pen in one of these buildings, and seems to appreciate the change immensely. The little Indian elephants have also been brought within doors, and were very happy yesterday, taking apples and cakes from the hands of enterprising juveniles. Nearly all of the animals will be housed in a short time, and during this week many more of the plants will be put in green-houses for the Winter. A house has been built above the tank of the sea lions, with glass sides, through which the animals may be viewed, and it will be very serviceable in protecting them from the inclemency of the Winter.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

The Work of the Knife Among the Sabbath-Breakers Yesterday.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Shaw, of Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, Wm. Riley, of No. 152 East Forty-fourth-street, Martin Noons, of No. 529 West Twenty-ninth-street, and James McAllister, of Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, all carpenters, were assembled in the liquor-store of Thomas Hayes, on the north-east corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, drinking and carousing together. While in the saloon a quarrel occurred between Riley and Shaw about some money matters, Riley claiming that Shaw owed him some money, while the latter claimed that Riley was indebted to him. The disputants became so noisy that Hayes, the proprietor, ejected them. After they had reached the sidewalk the quarrel was continued, and during the fracas which ensued Shaw stabbed Riley in the left breast with a large-bladed pocket-knife, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The injured man was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman, and subsequently taken to the Reception Hospital. Shaw was arrested by Officer Jepson, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Noons and McAllister were also arrested as witnesses. They are detained at the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station to await the result of the injuries.

Cornelius Cassell and John Kennedy, both residing at No. 319 Water-street, quarreled at their residence, yesterday morning, and Kennedy was severely cut about the head. Cassell was arrested by Officer Kearns, of the Fourth Precinct, and held for trial at the Tombs.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Tuomey, of No. 98 Centre-street, and Wm. Regansburg, of No. 169 Leonard-street, two noted roughs, entered the saloon of the basement of No. 33 Bowery, and demanded drinks. They were refused, when they drew knives and attacked the proprietors of the saloon, Robert K. Hoey and Carl Bauer. Tuomey stabbed Hoey in the hand, inflicting a severe wound. Regansburg stabbed Bauer in the left breast, inflicting a wound four inches long and of a serious character. Officer Mallon, of the Tenth Precinct, hearing cries for help, entered the saloon and arrested Tuomey and Regansburg. The wounded men were attended by Police Surgeon Burtis while on their way home. On being arraigned at Essex Market before Justice Scott, Tuomey and Regansburg were fully committed on a charge of felonious assault.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Dougherty and Mary Ann Dempsey, both residents of the tenement-house No. 41 Broome-street, became engaged in a quarrel in the yard in the rear of the above-named premises. The dispute originated about some matter of a very trifling nature, and Mrs. Dempsey, becoming very much enraged, rushed into the house and obtained possession of a carving-knife, with which she stabbed Mrs. Dougherty in the abdomen, right arm and head, causing severe and dangerous wounds. The injured woman was removed to the Delancey-Street Police-station and thence to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Dempsey was arrested and locked up at the Police Station to await the result of the injuries.

The Flushing Dyke Trouble.

The Marsh Land Drainage Company, which caused so much excitement in Flushing a few weeks since by attempting to dyke the creek, and whose operations were stopped by an injunction, have concluded to drain the meadows by building a dyke on the western banks of the creek, and not cross the creek until they have passed beyond Island Mills. There seems to be no opposition to this from the people of the village, and it is hoped the work will be soon recommenced. There are about 2,000 acres of these marshed lands which will be made available for tillage or business purposes; as they now stand they are entirely worthless. They are valued at about $35 an acre, while the adjoining highlands will easily sell for from $2,000 to $5,000 per acre. The dyke along the banks of the river, and at the head of Flushing Bay, will form a splendid line of docks over three miles in length, and will no doubt be worth more than the cost of the contemplated improvement.

Personal.

Count Kreutz, Secretary of the Russian Legation; Hon. J. Hickson and C. J. Bridges, of Canada, and Hon. James Allpost, of England, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. John Young, of Montreal; Rev. C. E. Cheney, of Chicago; Gen. Jas. W. Forsyth, of the United States Army; Col. Chas. T. Pollard, of Montgomery, Ala.; Capt. H. Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic; Prof. W. H. Niles, of Boston; W. P. Patterson, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Thos. White, Jr., editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. John T. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Hon. H. T. Blow, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. B. Castanedo, of Peru; Lieut. Towers, of the United States Army; Col. C. P. Heartwell, of Georgia, and F. W. Fishwick, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Grand Central Hotel. Capt. Geo. W. Beaman and Surgeon S. W. Leach, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Hartford, is at the Hoffman House. Capt. A. Garrison, of Pittsburg, and Samuel Taylor, of Barbados, are at the New-York Hotel.

TAMMANY.

The Disorganized Condition of Tammany Hall—Its New Rulers and the Old—Who Nominated Abram S. Lawrence.

This afternoon the Tammany Judiciary Convention reassembles, and the entire Tammany ticket, will it is said, be completed on Wednesday, when the County Convention meets. The long delay which has taken place in the proceedings of the latter body, the innumerable conferences its Committees and Subcommittees have held, and the difficulty with which it reached a conclusion on the choice of a candidate for the Mayoralty, is attributed to the essentially disorganized condition of the Society. The events of last Fall almost wiped it out of existence; but a few men came forward to save it by starting it on a "reform" basis. Between these new leaders and certain of the old, who still remain in it, there is a strong, though latent antagonism. The "reform" division of Tammany supports the cabinet council composed of Messrs. Hewitt, Schell, Tilden, Kelly and Clark. These rule the organization with a despotism only second to that formerly exercised by the "Boss." The Ward leaders and small-fry politicians, only formidable from their numbers, regard the new magnates and their work with sullen dissatisfaction, but their leaders, such as Brennan, Hayes, Low, Wolfman, Genet, Norton, and one or two others, are disinclined to break into open rebellion. They are under a cloud, shorn of much of their old strength, and recognize the fact that an attempt to run things in the old style would insure certain defeat, by combining against them all the reform elements of City politics. They remain quiet, therefore, hoping for better times, and giving a qualified support to the work of the "silk-stockings."

It is pretty well known, however, that the "Reform Council" do not carry things all their own way. If they did, Mr. Abram R. Lawrence, it is stated, would never have been nominated. Their choice appears to have been Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan, and, in the letter of this gentleman read in the Convention on Friday, he withdrew the permission to use his name, while stating that had it not been for Mr. Kelly's representations he should never have given it. A candidate of Mr. Duncan's stamp was too much for the rank and file to stand. Sheriff Brennan, the strongest of the old school leaders, protested against him. The "Council" knew, and Mr. Kelly stated it openly, that Tammany could not elect a single one of its nominees to any office without help, or at least a tacit approval from outside organizations, and they could not ask parties representing reform, and notably the Committee of Seventy, to indorse such a candidate as the rank and file of Tammany would destroy. Mr. Lawrence seems to have been arrived at on Abram R. Lawrence, who is distinctively the nominee of Sheriff Brennan.

The Tammany nominee appears to begin the contest with an almost total lack of that enthusiastic support among the masses which has formerly been given to a Tammany candidate; they take him not because he is popular with them, but for the reason that he is the best they can do in their present distress. The "reform" division of the party, may give him a somewhat warmer support; but, he is not their choice, either, and not the man they would have nominated could they have helped themselves. Among his Apollo Hall opponents, the nominee is already boastingly talked of as a "dead duck;" and the fact that so weak a man has been put forward is adduced as a proof of the disorganized condition of Tammany Hall. Even McCool, the National Democracy candidate, they declare, would have been a more formidable antagonist to them. *Per contra*, the Tammany men assert that the strength of the Apollo Hall party is immensely overestimated; that, except on the east side of the City it has no show, and that the meetings held are all attended by the same men, who go round and round to give them a fictitious appearance of strength. O'Brien, they add, is a great worker, and has hitherto had the field to himself; but Abram R. Lawrence is as hard a worker as he, and will stump every Ward and every election district in the City.

Queer Litigation—The Site for the Myles Standish Monument.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 11.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, this morning, before Judge Gray, the case of Thomas Southworth *vs.* The Myles Standish Monument Association came up for a hearing. The petitioner prays for an injunction to enjoin the defendants from taking his land, situated on the summit of Captain's Hill, in Duxbury, for the purpose of erecting a monument. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing the Association to take three acres of said land as soon as $5,000 had been paid in to the Treasurer of the corporation as capital stock, the taking of such land to be in the mode of taking lands for laying out highways.

After opening the case for the petition, in which counsel contended that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and that $5,000 had not been paid into the capital stock, and that no compensation for the land could be obtained for reason that the County Commissioners had no authority to pay for the same, witness was called on behalf of the petitioner. The evidence was that the Association had erected a temporary shed on the premises, had dug up some earth and leaned it off from the petitioner's land for the purpose of leveling the approach to the monument at the time of the laying of the corner-stone. The petitioner admitted that for twenty years the summit had been the common resort of persons to view the sea—that his farm was not fenced in, but had always been open to the public. The son of the petitioner testified that in a conversation with Mr. Allen, one of the members of thes Association, Mr. Allen told him that the corporation intended to build a monument, not on the lands of the petitioner, and that the sheds were erected for temporary purposes.

At the close of the evidence, the defendants putting in no evidence, Judge Gray gave his opinion that the petitioner had not made out such a case as required the summary process of injunction; that no menace of irreparable injury had been shown, and that for whatever damage had occurred the petitioner had an adequate remedy at law for such trespass. He should give no opinion as to the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, for that question to be decided must be brought before the full bench when facts have transpired sufficient to test the question. The only matter for him now to decide was whether the petitioner was in danger of suffering damages, for which he had no remedy. He was of opinion, on the evidence, that he had not, and therefore refused the injunction.

We learn that the association intend to go on with their work without any delay, and get the whole octagon base of twenty-five feet in height up this Fall.

Arrest of a Forger of Railroad Tickets in Maine.

From the Portland Argus, Oct. 11.

Some time ago Mr. Payson Tucker, agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad in this city, was shown by a passenger a ticket over that road to Boston, which he boasted he had purchased of a broker at about one-third the usual price. An examination of the card showed its spurious character, and Mr. Tucker quietly followed up the clue, and traced the origin of the ticket and other similar ones to George W. Williams, who, it appeared, has for some months been doing a thriving trade in this way. One man, whose business leads him frequently to Boston, purchased sixteen of those tickets at $1 50 each, or half price, and they had been further peddled in smaller quantities. Wednesday night Mr. Tucker, having fixed the guilt of the party pretty conclusively, entered a complaint at the police office. Williams was not at home when the officers arrived, so they watched the house all night. He probably scented danger, and got into the house by the back door, after skulking across lots and jumping over fences. His first care was to secrete a large lot of type and other materials used in printing the tickets, some of which was undoubtedly stolen from David Tucker's printing office, where the Boston and Maine Road have had their work done. The officers secured the types and cuts, and took Williams to the police office, where he virtually confessed the whole transaction. He said he had been operating since Spring, and that he was alone in the work. It is said that he had not confined himself to the Boston and Maine Road, but that he had forged tickets upon the Eastern, Maine Central and European and North American Railways, and also upon the Boston boats. To make sure the tickets would pass, Williams himself presented one to the ticket office, asking if it was genuine, and it was pronounced so without hesitation.

A Woman and Three Children Killed by a Falling Tree.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Oct. 8.

Mr. Samuel P. Corley, a conductor on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, who resides in DeKalb, was starting to church on Sunday morning, with his wife and five children in a wagon, when an old tree, standing not very far from his residence, fell with a terrible crash upon the wagon. Mrs. Corley and one child were injured so badly that they died in a very short time, while two other children were so badly crushed that it was not believed they could possibly live until night. Mr. Corley and one of the children were on the front seat of the wagon, and escaped. Mrs. Corley had in her arms an infant child three months old, which was not injured. The bodies of all four were terribly mangled, their limbs broken, and blood gushing from their noses, mouths and ears. The wagon was literally broken to pieces. The morning was very quiet, and scarcely any breeze was in motion. The tree had rotted down, and fell of its own weight.

Movement of the Hackmen.

The New-York Hackmen's Protective Association met last night. The cause of the movement is about an ordinance of 1866, that prohibits any hackman or any owner or driver of any hack, cab, carriage or public transfer vehicle from soliciting a customer. At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the ordinance was amended, to enable any hackman or driver to leave his vehicle and solicit a customer. It only awaits the action of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to become a law.

The meeting last night was composed of the Executive Committees of the up-town and down-town organizations. A resolution of thanks was passed to the Board of Aldermen for their attention to the petition of the hackmen.

OREGON.

The United States Senatorship—The Candidates and Prospects—State Fair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1872.

For the last five weeks the Legislature of our State has been in session, and business has been delayed by the failure to elect a United States Senator, as provided for by act of of Congress. The friends of Mr. Corbett, who is the Senator whose term is about to expire, urged him for re-election, and a strong feeling existed through the State in his favor, because he had served the State faithfully, and done much to advance its material interests, and also because his principal opponent was John H. Mitchell, considerably identified with our railroad interests, and employed, as legal adviser, by Ben Holladay, who controls our railroads. The election has continued through the past week, the Legislature meeting in Joint Committee and voting each day. The result, on yesterday, the fifth day, was the withdrawal of Mr. Corbett and the election of Mr. Mitchell, no Republican vote being cast against him. The contest was prolonged by the refusal of a number of the friends of Mr. Corbett to go into caucus to nominate. No doubt they intended to combine the Democratic vote with their own, and so secure Mr. Corbett's election, but when it came to the point five Democrats refused to vote for Corbett, and so it only remained for him to withdraw and then Mitchell's election was consummated. The excuse for the refusal to go into caucus, was that railroad influence had unfairly controlled the Portland primaries, and so secured Mitchell's friends an election to the Legislature; also, that members elected as friends of Corbett were unreliable as such, and had gone to the support of his opponent. The Republicans of Oregon are so much afraid of railroad interference in our State politics that it is very likely a majority of them would have acquiesced in Corbett's election by Democratic votes, if done without being procured by personal pledges, had he been successful. As it is, the election of Mr. Mitchell will be very generally acquiesced in as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The name of Attorney-General Williams was used early in the day, but he telegrapned peremptorily from Washington that he was not a candidate, and his name was not used as such.

Mr. Mitchell pledges himself to stand by the people and defend their interests faithfully, and if he does he will receive a cordial support and be a popular favorite. He is a young man to be in the Senate of the United States, not yet being more than forty years old. He is a shrewd and successful lawyer and politician.

The Republicans of Oregon are made of the most independent material, and while they will do all that is proper and possible to encourage the construction of railroads, they will never consent that railroad interests shall dominate the State and control its politics.

The legislative session only lasts for forty days, and half of the time has already expired. No acts of any particular importance have yet been passed. The Senate is as yet a tie, but the House has sixteen Republican majority, and when some contests for seats in the Senate are decided there will probably be a small Republican majority then.

The State Fair commences to-morrow, and will continue through the week. Already the people from the country are pouring into our town to occupy the camping grounds, whole families coming, sometimes, from a distance, and living camp-life in the groves belonging to the State Fair Grounds.

I shall endeavor, when it is over, to furnish you a brief sketch of the Fair, and an idea of its success, so that your readers may have some practical knowledge of how the Oregonians succeed in the various departments of agricultural industry. C.

How an Oregon Hunter Met the Lions.

From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 3.

A few days ago Mr. S. F. Kerns, of East Portland, was out hunting on Sandy, some fifteen miles from Portland. In traveling through the woods, he cast his eye up a ravine some fifty yards and discovered what he took for a deer, at which he discharged his gun. But as soon as he had fired he discovered his mistake, for the animal had been hit and it set up a most terrific roar, which fairly made Mr. K.'s hair stand on end. But if that roar raised his hair, imagine how he must have been affected when, as he was reloading his gun and approaching the spot where the ferocious beast had fallen, he saw it was a large California lion, not killed but only disabled; when he was near it, six others of the same species came running toward the place, and immediately when fallen began circling around like demons and whisking their bushy tails in the air, meantime looking around with glaring eyes. Mr. Kerns thought discretion the better part of valor, and concluded to go to camp. The next morning he and a man who lived near by, taking with them a bear dog, which had never before been known to refuse to tackle any animal, repaired to the place where the beasts had been seen. When they came to the spot, the dog manifested something of the same feeling which induced Mr. Kerns to return to camp suddenly the day before, and he turned his tail toward the lion hunters, and in double quick time got for home, despite all the efforts of his master to induce him to return. The gentlemen found that the beast which had been shot had crawled off into the thick woods, and they were unable to find him. Mr. Kerns has seen service in the Indian country, and is a man of more than usual nerve, but he says that when he saw the tiger-like forms, the grinning teeth and flaming eyeballs of the six huge animals around the form of the seventh, he felt willing to call "quits" with the whole brood.

The Burned Steamer America—Narrow Escape of a Clergyman.

From the Schenectady Star, Oct. 12.

From the letters just received in this city by the friends of Rev. Julius Seelye, we learn that Mr. Seelye and his friends had a much narrower escape than has been generally supposed, from the burning steam-ship America. A letter shown us this morning states that "Mr. Seelye and party had been invited by the Captain to remain on board while the ship was in port, and should have done so, had not the Captain been expecting to leave early Monday morning; that it would be necessary to send off their baggage on Sunday. They therefore went to the hotel in Yokohama, and at midnight were awakened by the cry that the steam-ship America was burning in the harbor. They saw from the windows the ship burning, and were thankful for their Providential escape. The fire broke out very near their state-room, and if they had been on board they would have escaped, if at all, barely with their lives. Those who were in the state-rooms at the time were obliged to flee, without a moment to dress themselves."

The Revenue Marine Service of the Lakes.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Oct. 11.

Capt. Evans, of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, recently rescued the bark Cecilia, of Chicago, stranded on the south end of Manitou Island. The Cecilia was loaded with wheat and bound for Buffalo. The vessel and cargo were valued at $40,000 or more. This makes the twentieth vessel saved within two years by Capt. Evans. We have recently noticed the saving of several lives near this port in a storm by a boat from the Andy Johnson. Capt. Evans is constantly doing humane and generous things, while serving the Government faithfully in his official capacity.

A Greeley Club Declares for Grant and Wilson.

The German Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Eighth Assembly District, at a recent meeting at No. 121 Allen-street, passed resolutions declaring the so-called Liberal Republican movement a complete failure, as demonstrated by the October elections on Tuesday. It was therefore further resolved that the Club should henceforth constitute in name and character a German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club for the Eighth Assembly District. After this action had been taken, a number of new members added their names to the roll.

Appointment by Department of Parks.

Gen. George S. Greene, an engineer of well-known ability, and who has been connected with a large number of the public improvements of the City of New-York, has been appointed by the Department of Parks Consulting Engineer for the tunnel which is about to be constructed under the Harlem River, at a point near the termination of Seventh-avenue, in accordance with an enactment of the Legislature.

Gen. Greene was formerly Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and under his direction the great receiving reservoir in Putnam County was built, and also the high service reservoir at Carmansville.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the Turn Hall, a lecture on "Capital, Labor and Strikes" was delivered last night in German by M. Stein.

A fire, yesterday afternoon, in the basement of No. 530 Fifth-street, occupied by John Loux, caused $200 damage to furniture.

Virgil Jaeger, aged eleven years, fell from the roof of a stable adjoining his home, No. 124 Greenwich-avenue, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The New-York Turnverein gave an entertainment at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last evening, which was wound up by a *soirée dansante*.

We are indebted to the officers of the White Star steam-ship Adriatic, and to the managers of the line, for valued additions to our foreign files.

Lizzie McEvoy, aged four years, fell out of a fourth-story window of her parent's residence, No. 155 West Fifty-first-street, and sustained serious injuries.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York of the Order of the Sons of Liberty gave its twenty-sixth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night.

An unknown man, aged about thirty-six years, attired in the garb of a laborer, was found dead yesterday morning at the corner of Greenwich and Jay streets.

The Cosmopolitan Conference met yesterday at the Turn Hall. A paper was read by Dr. Kornitzer, on the "Financial Question, from the Stand Point of the Abolition of property in Land."

Rev. H. Slackmeyer, S. J., delivered a lecture, last night, in St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, to a large and attendive congregation, the subject of the lecture being "Religion."

Thomas Sprone, aged seventeen, living at No. 145 West Fifty-fourth-street, was charged with having stabbed Charles Merjer, of No. 435 Sixth-avenue, inflicting serious wounds. The prisoner was held to await the result of Merjer's injuries.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Edward Johnson, truck driver, of No. 152 West Thirty-third-street, was arraigned for having run over Elizabeth Smith, of No. 106 West Eighteenth-street. Johnson was held to await the result of the injuries.

Aaron Ferguson, aged twelve, of No. 46 Norfolk-street, was arrested at the Grand Central Depot by Officer McMahon, on Saturday evening, and in his possession were found $190 26 and a silver watch, which, it was subsequently ascertained, he had stolen from his mother.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, on the fifth floor of the tenement-house No. 12 Greenwich-street, occupied by Thomas Cunningham. Damage to furniture, $200. The lower floors are occupied as a boarding-house by J. T. Ready. Damage by water, $200. The damage to the building is $500.

Under the auspices of the German Freethinkers Union, arrangements are being made for a meeting, which is to come off at the German Hall in the course of the present week, to demonstrate that the office of President of the United States should be abolished. A discourse will be delivered on this occasion by the well-known medical philosopher, Karl Heinzen, of Boston.

BROOKLYN.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecelia, on Meeker-avenue, near Humboldt-street, was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Loughlin officiated.

Frank Ellis, of No 124 Sydney-place, was found early yesterday morning wandering in Court-street, near Atlantic-street. He was stupid from the effects of a severe beating he had received. His head was literally covered with cuts. He could give no intelligent account of what had occurred to him.

LONG ISLAND.

Leah Jones, a servant in the family of Mr. Bordwell, of Hempstead, was arrested on Friday for stealing a gold watch, valued at $150. She confessed the crime.

Thomas Gedney, a lad about eighteen years of age, residing in Hempstead, was severely injured by the bursting of a double-barrelled gun, while firing it at some game.

At a school meeting at Hewletts, it was voted on Thursday evening to build an addition to the school-house. At the election for school officers Thomas Sprague was chosen Trustee, Daniel Shields clerk, and J. L. Woods collector.

At the annual school meeting at Riverhead, George Bradley was elected member of the Board of Education for three years. Two thousand nine hundred dollars were appropriated for the expenses of the Union School for the coming year.

John Mackay, a resident of Greenport, over eighty years of age, and a rigger by occupation, committed suicide on Saturday. He went into the house and finding no one there he took a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear, holding his head over a pail to receive the blood.

NEW-JERSEY.

A laborer on board the White Star line steamer Oceanic, at Long Dock, on Saturday, fell from the deck into the crank-pit, and sustained injuries which, though at first thought trifling, resulted in his death on Saturday evening.

Michael Luley, who stabbed Conductor Eventsen, on the midnight train, on Friday night, was arrested at Newark, and on Saturday night delivered to the Jersey City authorities and confined in the County Jail. Eventsen is not believed to be seriously wounded.

The alleged stabbing of Anton Beder at Long Dock, on Saturday, a report of which was yesterday printed in some of the New-York papers, is said by the police and hospital authorities to be without foundation, and careful inquiry yesterday failed to discover any truth in the report.

Murder by Employes of a Circus Company.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Oct. 11.

Five men attached to John Robinson's circus have been arrested for complicity in the murder in Charlotte, on the 5th instant, of Mr. W. J. Davenport. We learn that some of the property of the unfortunate gentleman was positively identified in the possession of the men who were apprehended. Wednesday Sheriff Rawlin, of Charlotte, went to Petersburg, where the circus was exhibiting, and subpœnaed ten more of the company as witnesses in the trial for murder.

A correspondent writing from Amelia County says that on the 3d inst., after the exhibition of Robinson's circus, a colored man was shot twice in the thigh by some of the employees of the circus. Two other shots passed through his hat. The man had engaged to do some work for the circus, and some trivial accident in taking down the tent was the only provocation for the shooting. Dr. Aiden probed the wounds, but failed to find the balls.

We learn from Capt. W. F. Knox, chief of the Richmond detectives, who saw Mr. Robinson in Petersburg on Wednesday, that the men charged with the Charlotte murder were arrested in Danville, and that Mr. Robinson tendered the officers of the law most valuable assistance in securing them. They were "canvas hands"—laborers who are employed to handle the tents—not members of the circus company.

Tweed and Fields.

Rumors continue to circulate about town to the effect that Wm. M. Tweed and Thomas C. Fields—whose trials are to commence today and to-morrow—have absconded from the City in order to avoid unpleasant consequences. Nothing positive could be gained by our reporters up to a late hour last night, regarding the movements of these two individuals. Their friends acouly asserted that both were in town, and had no intention of leaving. It was stated that Tweed had visited the Metropolitan Hotel late Saturday night, but no one could be found yesterday who had seen him. The clerks thought he was in the City. Fields was reported as having visited his office in Nassau-street on the same day, which appears to be the truth, as he was seen in Park-row by several persons. As it stands, the question whether Tweed and Fields have left town or not appears to be answered in the affirmative, and the secret of their whereabouts has been exceedingly well kept by those interested. The recent movement of Tweed's counsel to intimidate the Grand Jury who indicted him looks a little like fear on the part of the Boss, who has hitherto maintained a bold front on the question of his arraignment before the criminal Courts to answer to the charges made against him. Many people believe that he will never appear for trial, despite his asservations to the contrary, so that if he has really run away, few will be disappointed or astonished.

The Coach-Drivers' Strike.

A special meeting of the coach-drivers was held last night in Constitution Hall, Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue